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# Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



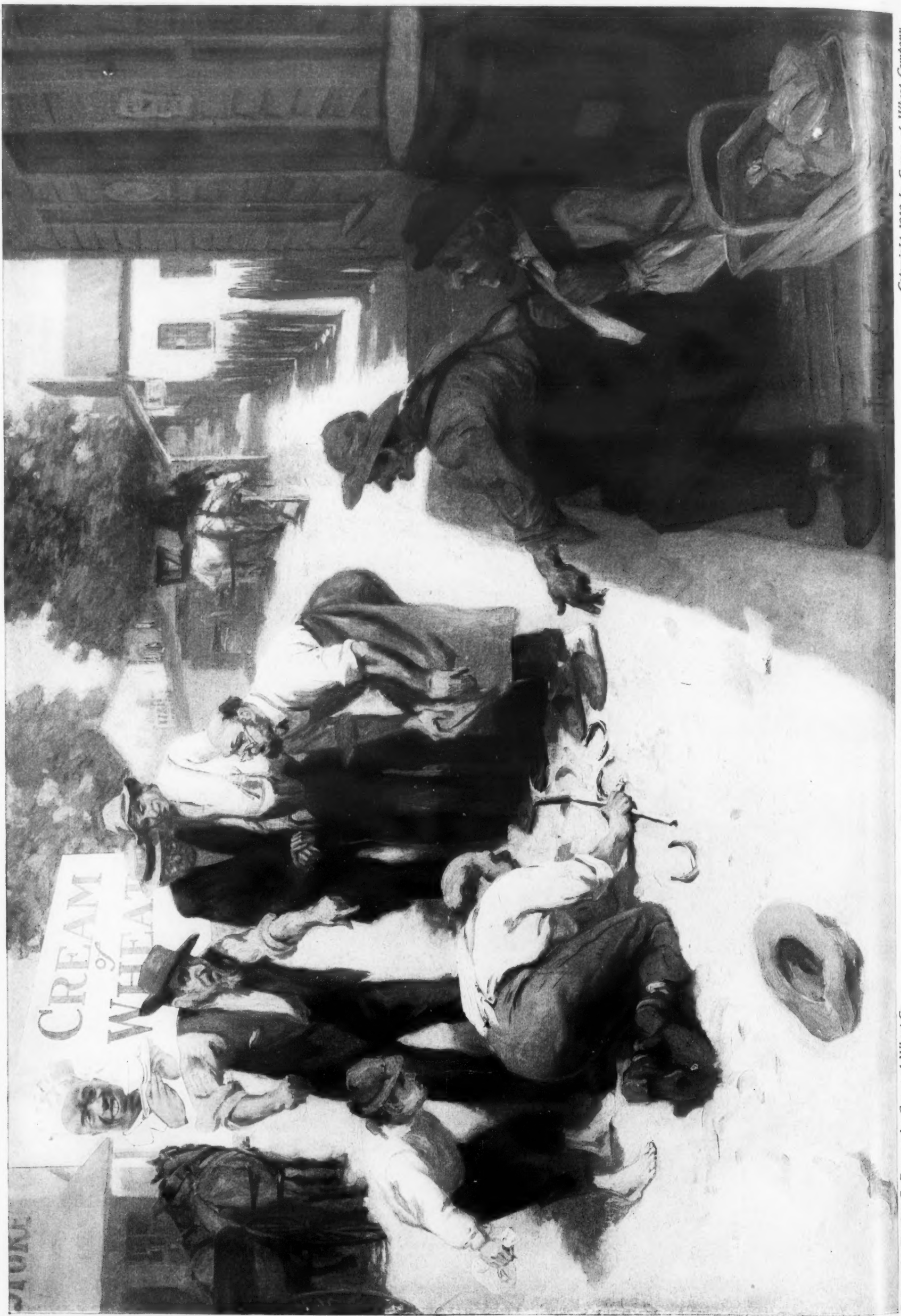
THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS

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## Hallowe'en Number

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COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

Printed by Fletcher C. Ransom for Cream of Wheat Co.

October

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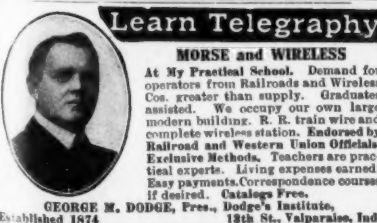
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# Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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## Next Week's Issue

Dated November 3d, 1910

**THE WORLD'S FINANCIAL CENTER.** Will New York or Chicago be the future seat of the money kings? An instructive article that every business man should read, by Charles M. Harvey, the widely-known economist and financial writer.

**GOLD BRICKS FOR RAILROADS.**—Telling of the claims, many of them fictitious, which they are obliged to meet, by George H. Cone, for many years a claim agent on a great railroad.

**ARE WE CONSERVATION MAD?** Robert D. Heinl's remarkable presentation of the manipulation of settlers' land in the West.

**THE BRIDES OF THE MONTH.** Photographic record of fashionable marriages.

**A TWENTIETH CENTURY MILES STANDISH.** A breezy love story of the cowboy country, by William McLeod Raine.

**CURIOUS BITS THE WORLD OVER.** A collection of unique photographs showing odd sights from every land.

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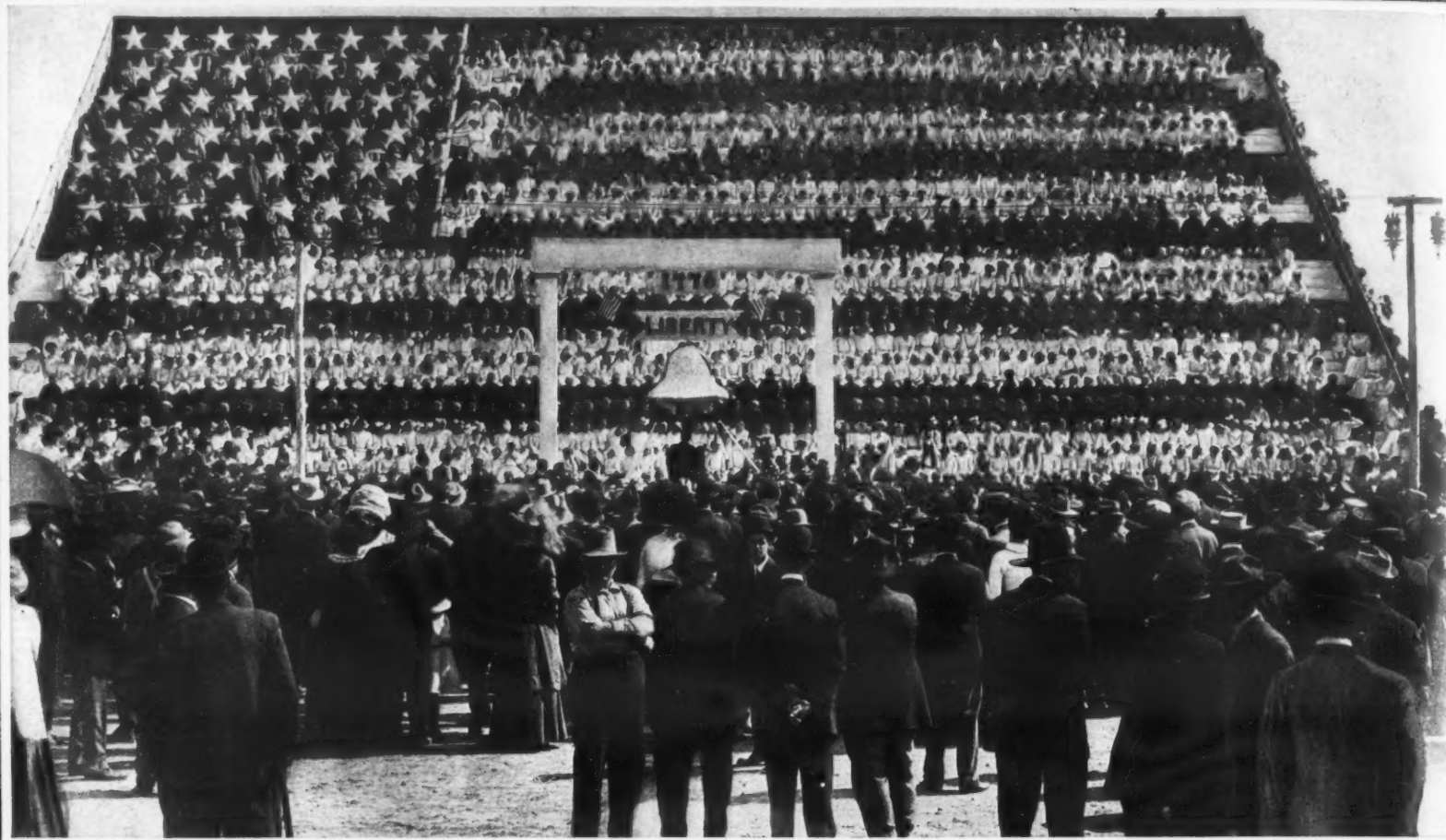
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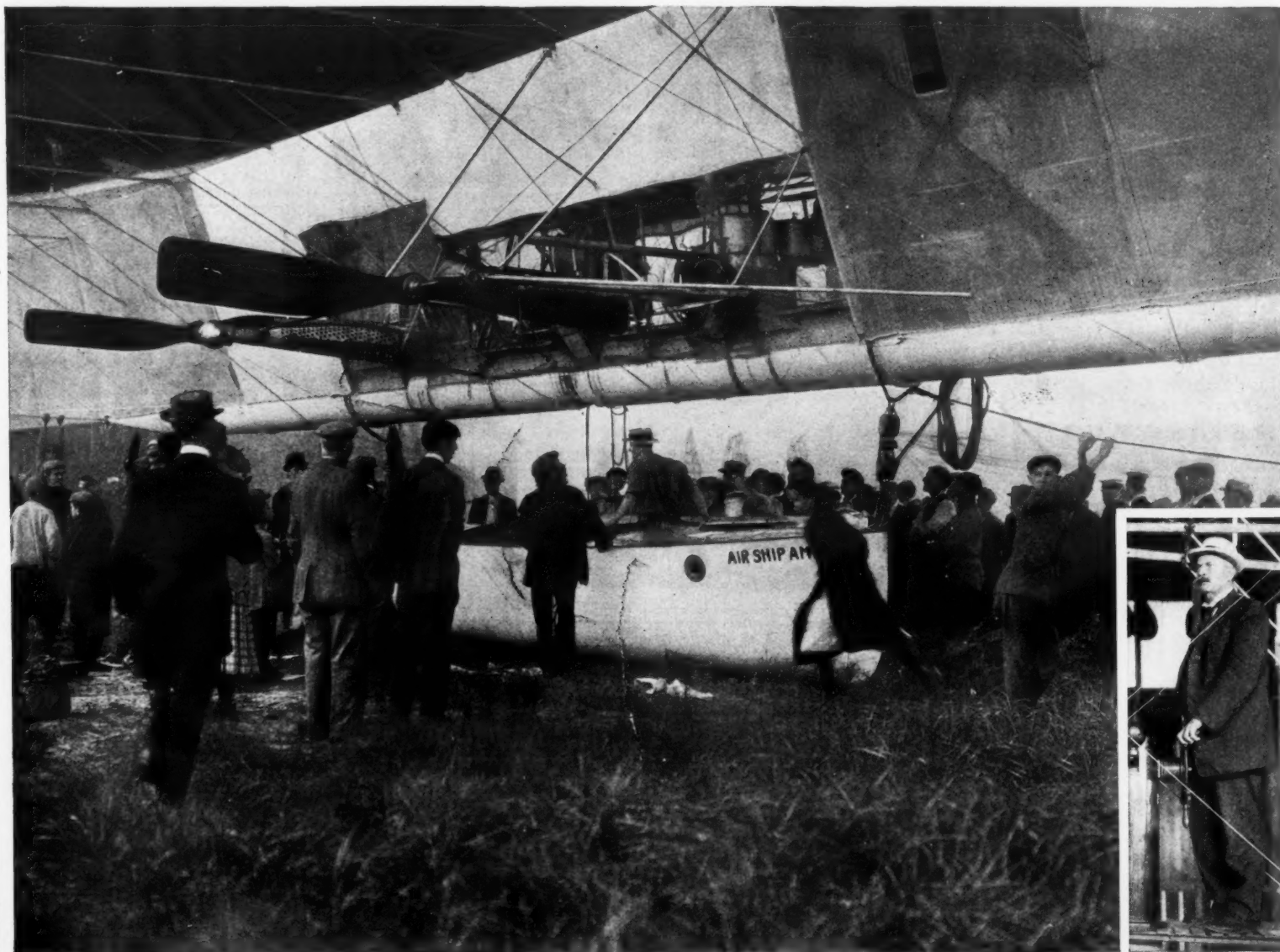




### The Most Picturesque Reception Ever Given Colonel Roosevelt.

On October 10 the ex-President addressed the citizens of Arkansas at the State Fair Grounds near Hot Springs. The Colonel's welcome had a most dramatic setting. A large United States flag composed of 1,600 school children was the main feature. Mr. Roosevelt, as shown in this picture, stood under an arch which bore the figures 1776 and from which a gigantic liberty bell was suspended. From the clapper of the bell two ribbons were pendent and held by young girls. As the Colonel stood up to make his address, the ribbons were pulled and the ex-President was deluged with a shower of American Beauty roses. When Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the grand-stand, two of the prettiest girls in Hot Springs, one dressed in the gray of the Confederacy and the other in blue, liberated two doves of peace. Following this the children accompanied by the band sang "America" and "Dixie."

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### The First Aviator To Dare a Transatlantic Flight.

Walter Wellman, the Chicago journalist, and his dirigible balloon, the *America*, as they appeared at Atlantic City, N. J., on October 15. On this date, after long preparation, Mr. Wellman set sail with a crew of five companions to attempt the flight from the New Jersey shore to England. The airship carried food enough to last for thirty days, water for forty days, and gas enough in the giant bag to keep the balloon in the air for fifty days. The emergency rations in the non-sinkable life-boat were large enough to supply the crew for several weeks in case it was forced to take to the sea. The balloon's gasoline engines carried a ten days' supply of fuel. The pilot of the airship received his training as a member of the crew of a German ocean liner. The *America* remained in the air for 71 hours and covered 1,000 miles. Disarranged machinery forced the aviators to desert their airship and take to their life-boat about 400 miles off Cape Hatteras, where they were picked up by a Bermuda steamer. Mr. Wellman may try the venture again with a larger airship.

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# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

"In God We Trust."



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Thursday, October 27, 1910

No. 2877

### A Railroad President's Letter.

**O**BVIOUSLY there are two sides to the railroad question, but quite as obviously the railroad side seldom gets to the public. President Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio, has written to the *Romney* (W. Va.) *Review* a clear, convincing letter, which, while treating the situation as a railroad man, of course, considers its bearing upon the general prosperity of the country. For the railroads he asks nothing but plain justice, yet demands at least that. Mr. Willard calls attention to the fact that, when twenty-two years ago the railroad question became so acute as to result in the passage of the interstate commerce act, the complaints involved the granting of rebates, discrimination in favor of certain individuals as against others, the granting of free transportation and certain other minor matters. The gist of the complaint was that rates were not the same to all persons. Under the interstate commerce law, he quite correctly holds that these abuses have largely, if not altogether, disappeared.

The last Congress having passed the most far-reaching railroad act the country has ever had, giving to the commission the right to say what rate shall be charged as well as what services shall be performed, President Willard argues, "Do you not think it fair and right that the railroads should now be given an opportunity to adjust themselves to the changed order of things and that the people should be willing to give them a reasonable period free from further legislative enactment, in order that they may work out the new problems confronting them?" While the president of the Baltimore and Ohio does not hold that the railroads were always fair in their treatment of the public in the past, he does contend that they have come to conform to the interstate commerce act of twenty-two years ago, and that now having become the object of a new law, the unreasoning, popular agitation against the railroads should cease, in order that they be given time to adjust themselves to the changed condition of affairs.

If the country is to grow, the railroads must be constantly expanding. In the agitation of the last few years, leading to the enactment of the new law, the credit of the railroads has suffered greatly, nowhere more than abroad. But unless their credit is established, they will be totally unable to provide the facilities demanded by a growing country. This can never be done so long as the ambitious legislator looks upon the denunciation of the railroads as the surest way to make a mark as a patriotic statesman. The railroads are reluctant, as matters now stand, to authorize large expenditures for improvements, not knowing what the future may hold of repressive or prohibitive legislation. President Willard speaks for all railroad officials and all conservative business interests when he says the one thing most desired now by the railroads is the "belief that there would be no further restrictive legislation for a period and that they could now take up with confidence the matter of adjusting themselves to the changed conditions."



### Making Food Laws Ridiculous.

**T**HERE is such a thing as pure food and such a thing as a pure fad. The Wisconsin Retail Grocers' and General Merchants' Association, at a recent convention, adopted a strong declaration in favor of uniform pure-food laws. Wisconsin grocers protest against the increased cost of food articles through the extra expense resulting from inconsistent and diverse food legislation. They protest also against the unwarranted loss of trade which this legislation has caused, and particularly against depriving the people of "pure, wholesome and cheap articles of food" by laws not in harmony with the Federal law and with the laws of other States. The resolution adopted by these grocers refers to the fact that, while the Federal law recognizes syrup made from corn as "corn syrup" and while it is sold as such throughout the country, the Wisconsin law forbids the sale of syrup partly made from corn unless it is labeled as "glucose." In consequence of this ridiculous law, the manufacturers of corn syrup have discontinued shipping it into Wisconsin and, as the Wisconsin grocers recite, "thereby depriving the tax-paying jobbers of a legitimate article of commerce, which the food commissioner of the State admits is a healthful food article and the trade in which amounts annually to about one thousand car-loads."

Corn syrup is one of the cheapest, most wholesome

and palatable of all the table syrups, and, in spite of the foolish, restrictive legislation of Wisconsin, the people of that State insist on having it. They can only obtain it at very great inconvenience and needless expense, as the grocers of Wisconsin recite, by going to jobbers outside the State and getting them to relabel it and sell it to Wisconsin dealers. It seems inconceivable that the people of a great State like Wisconsin should tolerate such an imposition. If the Legislature of New York should undertake to interfere in such a radical manner with the rights of the consumer and with the business of the grocery-men, they would receive short shrift from the electors. We are not surprised to note that the Wisconsin press enters a bitter protest against any interference, under the guise of pure-food legislation, with the sale of wholesome and popular articles of food. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, for instance, says:

The State pure-food laws are meant to bear hard on the black sheep in the flock; but as at present constituted they actually in one important regard bear hard on precisely the class of dealers who in common justice and public interest ought to be advantaged by them. We mean in respect of this crying defect of contrariety, complexity and utter lack of uniformity.

What's the matter with Wisconsin?



### Important New York Campaign.

**N**OT ONLY will the result in New York on November 8th have a larger influence on the campaign of 1912 than will that in Ohio or any other State, but it has a far greater importance than the average voter realizes. The Tammany domination which has been shaken in New York City will get the whole State in its grasp if Boss Murphy's candidate for Governor, John A. Dix, should be elected. A Republican victory, with Henry L. Stimson as Governor, would give a staggering blow to the Wigwam, and at the same time it would place the remainder of the progressive measures of ex-Governor Hughes upon the statute-book. New York would assume the leadership among the sanely progressive commonwealths of the country.

By the new apportionment which will be enacted by Congress in the coming session, New York will gain many additional members in the popular branch of Congress and in the electoral college. The increase in population in New York City alone would entitle the State to seven additional members under the present unit of representation of one member to every 194,000 people. The unit will be increased, so as to prevent the House of Representatives from becoming so large as to be unwieldy; but whatever figure is decided upon, New York will make a far greater gain in representation than any other State. In the elections of 1904 and 1908, New York had almost a twelfth of the electoral college. Its weight in the scale will be increased in the election of 1912, when the apportionment enacted this winter will go into operation. The country will assume that, as New York goes in 1910, so it will go in 1912; and on this account the returns from this State will be watched with interest by the people from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., and from San Francisco to St. Augustine, as they are presented on the bulletin boards of the big newspapers on the night of November 8th.

Some of the older readers of *LESLIE'S* may remember the wave of gratification which swept over the whole of the free States in 1856, when the news came that the Republicans had swept New York by large majorities. Fremont, the Republican party's first presidential candidate, carried the State by over 80,000. John A. King, Republican, beat Amasa J. Parker, Democrat, for Governor by 65,000. A large majority of the State's Republican candidates for Congress and for the Legislature were elected. All through the North and West there was rejoicing because the Empire State had enrolled itself in the new party of freedom. In the public affairs of New York and of the country this is also a critical year. Henry L. Stimson represents the cause of honest politics and of intelligent progress in 1910 just as emphatically as John A. King did in 1856. Victory for him this year would mean that New York, with the large increase in its electoral vote which is certain to come, would be safe for the Republicans in 1912. Often in the past the vote of New York turned the scale in presidential campaigns. It did this in 1844, 1848, 1880, 1884 and 1888. Except in 1868, when it was carried by Seymour through the wholesale frauds perpetrated by Tweed, and in 1876, when it was won by Tilden, New York has been on the winning side in presidential campaigns for half a century.

Cleveland would have carried the country in 1892

even if New York had gone against him. So would McKinley in 1896 and 1900, Roosevelt in 1904 and Taft in 1908. But the election of 1912 may be as close as were those of 1880, 1884 and 1888. The broad margins of the past four or five presidential canvasses need not be looked for two years hence. In 1912 New York will be a decidedly important asset for the party which carries it. And the result in 1910 will, in a large degree, determine the side which it will take in 1912. A majority of at least 50,000 for Stimson is what the situation demands.



### The Plain Truth.

**S**INCE there is no other indulgence which makes such ravages upon the mind and character as the morphine habit, any action which restricts the sale of the drug is a move in the right direction. Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, the health officer of New York City, is to be commended for securing an amendment to New York's sanitary code which says, "No cocaine or salt of cocaine or morphine or salt of morphine, either alone or in combination with other substances, shall be sold at retail by any persons in the city of New York, except upon the prescription of a physician." In the hands of conscientious men of scientific training, morphine and similar powerful drugs are of supreme value in the relief of suffering; used indiscriminately, the ruin they cause is beyond calculation. The new law is a good one and needs only to be rigorously enforced.

**T**HE VETERANS of the civil strife are rapidly decreasing in numbers, but a national encampment of all survivors of both sides of the conflict would be imposing for its very size. Such an event has already been prefigured by smaller gatherings of Grand Army veterans and Confederates in celebrations of lesser importance, and on frequent occasions when the same impartial hands have placed flowers on the graves of the heroes of both North and South. A great national encampment, calling together from every State of the Union the veterans of Blue and Gray, would furnish a most dramatic illustration of a country united in sentiment as well as by the Constitution. In the mind of the new generation which has grown up since the war there exists no feeling of sectional hatred or distrust, and if the men who fought one another can now meet together as brothers about one campfire, Mason and Dixon's line will once for all be wiped off the map. The discussion itself of such an encampment will do good, but we can see no insuperable barrier to the full realization of the proposal of Commander-in-Chief Van Sant, at the recent encampment, at Atlantic City, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

**T**HE LITTLE word "no" was the subject of a talk to the undergraduates of Northwestern University by James Patten, ex-cotton king. "Teach the boys to say 'no' while they are young," said Mr. Patten. "Many a man has been lost just because he had never learned in his youth to say 'no.'" Timely counsel was this for young undergraduates at the beginning of the college year. As the term progresses they will have sufficient opportunity to put the advice into practice. But this is one of the lessons a boy should have learned before he comes to college days. While still under the parental roof and care, it should be indelibly stamped upon his character. Naturally a boy likes to go with the crowd, to do what the rest do, even to dress just like the other fellows, to be always on the popular side. Here is the chance for the mother and father to show their child that it is not essential to one's happiness to go with the crowd or to do just what the rest are doing, but that the first consideration is whether a thing is right or wrong, and the first duty to say "no" when it is not right and to be willing, if need be, to endure a little unpopularity in standing for the right. A young man, if only he has learned well how to say this shortest of words at the proper time, will be able to escape many a pitfall. Don't be afraid to stand alone when you are in the right. The man who says "no" and abides by that decision may feel lonely at times, but he will have the luxury of a comfortable conscience. There are a thousand and one dangers which beset young men, but most of them may be avoided by simply saying the magic word "no" at the right time.



# Reporting with the Camera



**The First Flight over Cincinnati.**

One of the birdmen from the Ohio Valley Exposition making a spectacular cross-country journey.



**Where Fifty-two Miners Were Entombed.**

On October 9 a fatal explosion occurred in a coal mine near Starkville, Col. Photograph shows friends and relatives of the buried miners arriving at the scene of the disaster.—Newman.



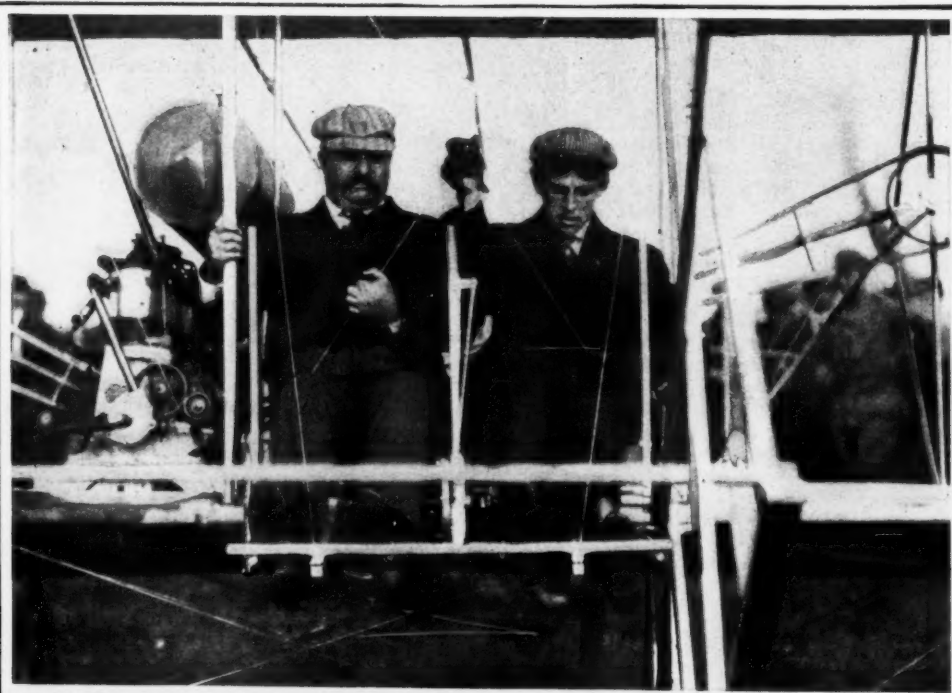
**New York Observes Columbus Day.**

The feature of the celebration in the metropolis on October 12 was the parade of Italian societies.



**The First Annual Convention of the American Iron and Steel Institute.**

The feature was the presence of thirty representatives of European steel companies. The meeting was held at the Waldorf in New York, on October 14. Ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, presided.



**Colonel Roosevelt's First Aeroplane Trip.**

During the aviation meet at St. Louis, Mo., on October 11, the ex-President spent four minutes in the air as a passenger in a Wright biplane driven by Arch Hoxsey.



**From Paris to London by Airship.**

The dirigible balloon which covered the distance of 246 miles in six hours, on October 17.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



# People Talked About

ONE OF the greatest newspapers in the world is conceded by all to be the New York Herald. It has maintained that reputation for many years, and attained it under the vigorous editorial management of its founder, the late James Gordon Bennett. His son,

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., has not permitted the Herald in any way to fall back from the high ideals and standards the father set for it. With unlimited resources, he has made the founder's ideals still higher and the Herald's accomplishments still greater. It is an event of interest to the Herald staff when James Gordon Bennett appears in person to consult with his efficient advisers. Though he spends much of his time abroad, he keeps as closely in touch with his paper by cable wire and mail as many residential editors do with their publications. A place is always set for him in the council chamber of the Herald, so that, no matter how unexpectedly he appears, his seat is ready for him. His visits are infrequent and unannounced. His recent visit lasted but a few days, but, during that time, it is safe to say that his inspiring influence gave a new impetus to his powerful publication.



JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
The famous proprietor of the New York Herald, who recently made a hurried visit to New York.

HORACE KEELER, a hospital apprentice in the navy, at a salary of twenty-two dollars a month, has petitioned the government to grant him or allow him to purchase a discharge. He was bequeathed \$1,500,000, on condition that he earn seventy-five dollars a month until he is twenty-five years old. With a couple of years before him, he sees no chance of winning the fortune in his present position.

SHE IS twenty-six years of age, but for eight years she has been deputy treasurer of Cherry County, Nebraska. She is the first woman to hold such an office in the United States. The "State of Cherry," as it is called in Nebraska, is the largest county in the country. It is largely a community of cattle ranches, cowboys, roundups and ranges. There is an element of adventure in the fact that a woman should have been chosen for so responsible a public office in so wild a place. Her campaign would have done credit to any male aspirant for political preferment. Towns are far between and Westerners want



MISS GERTRUDE JORDAN.  
The first woman to be county treasurer in the United States.

to be convinced. During the contest she traveled about nine hundred miles on horseback. Last year she determined to become a candidate for the higher position, although she is a Republican and the office was filled by a Democrat. She resigned and sought the nomination. In the primaries she had two opponents, but when the votes were counted she had almost as many as the two combined. Then came the most interesting contest Cherry County ever saw. Miss Gertrude Jordan was just as likely as not to show up at a Democratic "blow-out," and she backed her opponent off the platform time after time. She won, but when she went to take possession of the office her opponent refused to vacate, alleging that she was not eligible. Miss Jordan went into court. Six judges of the Supreme Court concurred in an opinion favorable to Miss Jordan. The seventh, dissenting, took the position that unless the line was drawn somewhere women would soon be filling the gubernatorial chair itself. She is county treasurer, however. Her pluck has gained her a large number of admirers in Cherry, where her courage is known.

THE MOST traveled man in the world is James Moore, the representative of an American liquor house. He was one of the first to penetrate Tibet when it was opened to foreign travelers. Almost simultaneously the representative of a Scotch whiskey firm reached there also, and competition for honor (and orders) was keen. A few months later found Moore in the Solomon Islands. Later he crossed the Arabian desert. Always business. He has penetrated in many of the out-of-the-way nooks of the world. He says that there is scarcely an island in any of the seven seas or an inhabited part of any continent that has not known his presence. His average route each year is fifty thousand miles.

A WOMAN, Dr. Pauline Nusbaumer, has been appointed to the important office of city bacteriologist at Oakland, Cal. Miss Jessie Berry is city chemist.

HE WAS never made an officer, so that he could wear gold lace and a sword, but that has never worried the dean of American sailors. He is happy every minute, always ready to draw upon his vast fund of anecdote and tell how he, "Hank" J. Rhodes, served the navy many, many years. He was under Admiral Farragut—that alone is a claim for distinction. At the recent G. A. R. encampment, in Atlantic City, he was one of the most popular attend-



"HANK" J. RHODES.  
The dean of American bluejackets as he frolicked in the G. A. R. parade.

ants. When he marched in the parade, bowing and frolicking the whole of the way, applause preceded him in a steady and turbulent flow. He is a well-read man, thoroughly conversant with the Bible. Once he held a large throng spellbound as he told the story of the time he was turned out of church because he belonged to a secret society. He took a passage of Scripture and showed where Christ instituted the first secret society; and he also by a passage of Scripture showed that life insurance had its inception in Old Testament history. Then he amused the crowd by telling them how he always keeps two pocketbooks. The contents of one he always divides with his wife, but the other he keeps as a bank, to hold his funds for an annual visit to the national G. A. R. encampment. The latter pocketbook is a secret never before divulged, and he sincerely hopes that nobody will tell.

JOHN SIDNEY CLUNIES-ROSS is a strangely romantic figure in this modern world. A well-educated and wealthy gentleman, descendant on one side from aristocratic Scotch blood and on the other from royal Malay blood, he is King of the Cocos Islands, in the Indian Ocean. About one hundred years ago his great-grandfather was exiled from Scotland and fled to the Cocos Islands. He married there, established trade relations with near-by islands, planted and in a few years was recognized as a man of wealth. His claim to kingship was never questioned. His son, John George, succeeded him. John Sidney was the eldest son of John George, who died a few years ago. He was educated in England. His subjects number about seven hundred and they are well satisfied with the Clunies-Ross dynasty. There are neither soldiers nor police on the Cocos Islands.

THE VETERANS of the old Sixteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers have elected as their honorary life president Mrs. Frank W. Cheney, wife of their late commander.

ELEVEN years ago, William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, was assassinated by political opponents. Among the men suspected of complicity in the crime was Caleb Powers, then Secretary of State. He was sent to prison for eight years, his first three trials resulting in conviction, the fourth in disagreement. During all that time, however, there was a strong undercurrent of opinion that Caleb Powers was a victim of political persecution, that the testimony which convicted him was perjured. Last year Governor Willson swept the court records clear of all cases remaining untried in connection with the murder of Goebel, by granting pardons to Mr. Powers and several others. When he was released from prison the subject of politics was nauseating to him. But that state of mind soon passed. He was still an object of partisan hatred.

So it was natural that he should seek a more thorough vindication at the hands of the public. There was, too, an opportunity for revenge by defeating at the polls the men who had worked him ill. The first man to feel his resentment was Captain Ben B. Golden, a candidate for commonwealth attorney, who had been active in the legal proceedings against Mr. Powers and who was a brother of Wharton Golden, a "star witness" for the prosecution. Captain Golden had the support of the Hon. Don Calvin Edwards, Representative in Congress. Powers, by his remarkable energy and great natural eloquence, compassed the defeat of Golden and then issued a defi to Edwards. Powers then became a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in opposition to Edwards, who had been elected in 1908 by a plurality of 21,344. He beat Edwards by 7,000 votes. Mr. Powers regards the nomination as a final vindication.

THE RETIREMENT of Charles Evans Hughes from the governorship of New York to assume his duties as a member of the United States Supreme Court recalls the fact that during his two terms as Governor of the Empire State he displayed a noticeable predilection for the appointment of young men to public office. Wherever he found young men of conspicuous ability, he preferred them for the public service, and as a result he infused into it some of the best young blood in the State. One of his latest appointments was that of Randall J. Le Boeuf, of Albany, to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. The Governor had met Mr. Le Boeuf while the former was professor of law at Cornell, from which university Mr. Le Boeuf was graduated. The latter in his practice had evidenced such ability, integrity and high character that his name naturally suggested itself for the vacant place on the bench when it occurred in the Albany district, and the appointment was accordingly made. Judge Le Boeuf was then thirty-nine years old, but he had had a very successful experience as an attorney in banking, corporation and taxation matters. He came to the bench with a thorough equipment for the performance of its responsible duties and gave such satisfaction to the members of the bar and all the people that his renomination this fall was naturally expected. The Republican organization of Albany County was, though, so bitterly opposed to Governor Hughes that it would not consent to this. Its action, however, may be regarded rather as a compliment to the judge and to Governor Hughes, and it is so held by the best citizens of the district. Judge Le Boeuf will, on January 1st, return to the lucrative practice from which he retired with great reluctance.



CALEB POWERS.  
Once sent to prison for alleged complicity in assassination, he is now a nominee for Congressman.



HON. RANDALL J. LE BOEUF.  
The young man whom Governor Hughes honored with a judgeship.



# Ohio's Largest Saloonless City

Does the Success of Prohibition Depend upon the Attitude of Public Officials?

The Experience of Dry Springfield

By Edward W. Williams

"**T**HIS town is going to the dogs faster than you can shake a stick at it. Some of the 'dry' people should come into this court and pay some of these people's fines. The town is worse off than it ever was with saloons. People get killed and we don't know how it was done."

This was the tirade on "dry" Springfield handed out by Judge J. J. Miller, from the bench in a police court, when a prisoner appeared before the bar with both eyes blackened and his face beaten out of all semblance to that of a human. Drunk after drunk had faced the court and fines had been assessed lavishly, until the judge had grown disgusted with the spectacle of swollen faces, bleary eyes and red noses. This, too, followed closely upon the heels of a murder, in which a negro had fallen a victim to another black man's gun during a drunken carousal—the first murder Springfield had experienced since the famous riots of 1906.

A few days following this statement of the court, a bootlegger was being tried before his Honor for violating the liquor laws. One of the witnesses made the somewhat startling declaration that half of the bootleg whiskey being sold in Springfield is made by combining in proper proportions quantities of sweet spirits of niter, cayenne pepper, laudanum and rain water. Asked whether he had ever purchased whiskey from the man on trial, the witness declared, "I never did. I am afraid of this bootleg whiskey they are passing out here, for I see the effect it is having on people who drink it. The recipe I gave you makes better whiskey than you can buy in Springfield to-day."

**W**HAT might be classed as the liberal prosecutions have always taken place in Judge Miller's court. All arrests for liquor violation made by the police department and at the instigation of the city authorities are taken before this court. The mayor, Charles J. Bowlus, was elected by liberal voters, and since his taking the reins of government the police department has never been active in rounding up alleged violators. Occasionally the violations grow so flagrant that the officers are forced to make arrests, the cases usually growing out of raids on disorderly houses in the slum districts. Such cases are prosecuted in the police court, where not only the court, but the attachés, including the city attorney, have tendencies toward the liberal side.

In direct contrast is the county probate court, where the State's attorney, Lawrence E. Laybourne, assisted by his corps of special detectives, conducts his prosecutions of liquor violators. Springfield has been operating under local-option law for more than a year, during which time more than one hundred cases have been filed before Probate Judge Frank W. Geiger. Of this number there have been but two dismissals, when the State failed to produce sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. There are no trials by jury, all of the cases being submitted directly to the court. The liquor laws under which the affidavits are filed permit of no imprisonment; hence the denial of the right to trial by jury.

With such an admirable record on which to base his campaign for re-nomination so far as the temperance forces were concerned, State's Attorney Laybourne swept the entire county at the recent primaries, and this for a third term. On the day of the primaries, however, another sensational development came. Not only was he actively supported in all sections of the county by the "dry" advocates, but the dawn of the day witnessed the saloon element working like beavers for Laybourne's nomination. This sudden turn of mind of the liberal element, following the long line of harsh prosecutions of practically every keeper of a place in the city, caused wide discussion among the temperance followers, who have been at a loss since that time to discover any grounds for the support of the liquor advocates.

An analysis of the situation, however, reveals the fact that the liberal men are satisfied with Prosecutor Laybourne's conduct of the prosecutions. They argue that he may have been more severe upon them, and rather than take their chances with a new man as State's attorney, whose attitude on the liquor question

had been somewhat questionable to both sides, the liberals turned their entire support to the man who had conducted so successfully more than a hundred prosecutions and had caused to be paid into the county treasury thousands of dollars in fines, the average being about \$350.

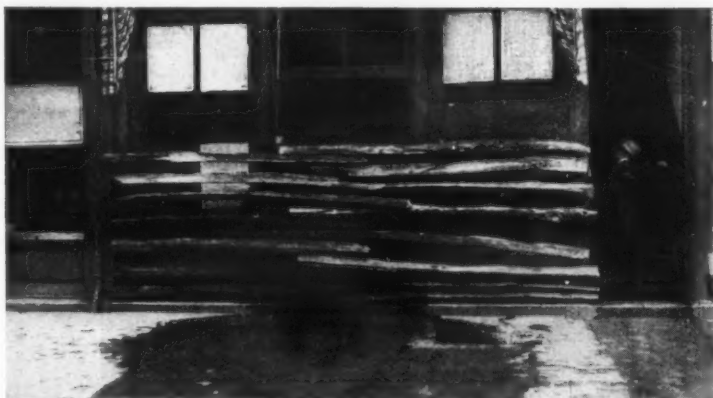
**R**EGARDLESS of the prosecutions, severe as they have been, three breweries in Springfield are running full blast and full time to supply the demand. Against these there has been but one prosecution, and this found its way into court through a fluke. A band of country boys had purchased a keg of the amber fluid and become too hilarious in their conduct, disturbing the usual peace and quietude of the country districts. When quizzed by the court as

Before one who tarries at the wine can gain entrance or secure a key, he must come highly recommended to the proprietor as being a safe man to let into the secret. Even at this price of admission, there are few drink-lovers in Springfield who are really suffering from thirst. If the recommendations cannot be given, the bootlegger is always ready to dispense his wares and take a chance with the temperance detectives.

With the many opportunities afforded to secure liquor if one is so inclined, and with the loss of the license revenue to the county, it is difficult to find a citizen of Springfield who is familiar with the city's progress during the last ten or twenty years who will openly declare that the voting out of the open saloon has not been a material benefit to the city. Never in the history of the city has there been such an active movement along all lines of business looking to the building of a better and greater city. The cries of "loss of business" that usually follow the voting out of saloons are heard less in Springfield than in any other saloonless city in Ohio.

The temperance forces claim they did not advocate anti-drinking, but voted to do away with the open saloon. That there is as much beer consumed in the city as ever is openly declared by many good citizens, and they point to the extensive operations of the three breweries for their argument. The liberals claim that the prosperous condition of the city would have resulted just the same, whether the saloons were voted out or not. The temperance men deny such statements and allude to the past history of Springfield as a most forcible argument. Business rooms where saloons once flourished are now occupied with legitimate lines of merchandise, and to these, also, the temperance folk point with pride as another argument in favor of their contentions for a saloonless city.

Sentimental differences will always exist on the subject of temperance in Springfield, as elsewhere. There are those who believe it is their privilege as American citizens to imbibe intoxicating liquors if they so desire. There are also those who claim the right to "act as their brother's keeper" and to vote out the saloons when the opportunity is afforded. These differences will probably take years to compromise, probably never.

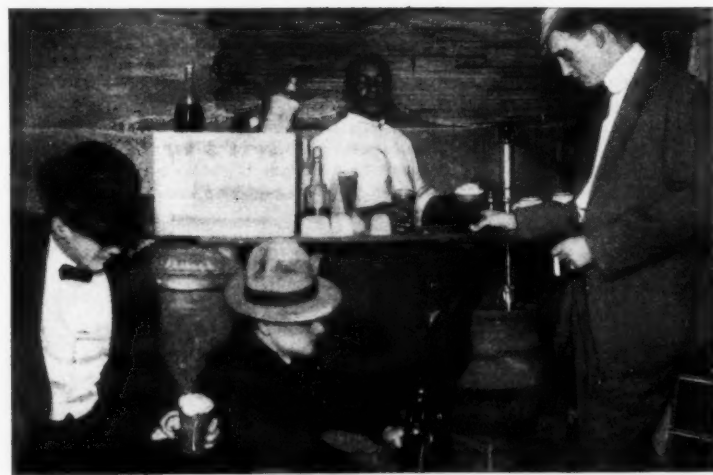


After Springfield Went Dry.

One of the deserted saloons. The cries of "loss of business" that usually follow the voting out of saloons are heard less in Springfield than in any other saloonless city in Ohio.

to where they purchased the beer, they boldly named the brewery, and the prosecution followed.

With the first series of prosecutions, the saloon men declared that, inasmuch as the people wanted a "dry" city, they would lend every effort to make it so. Every saloonkeeper closed tightly his place of business, and some even boarded up their fronts with fence rails and scraps of billboards. A Complete Reform League was organized and prosecutions were



A Typical Blind Tiger.

This is located in an old attic in the very heart of the city.

commenced against the cigar dealers, confectioners and proprietors of amusement places who operated on Sunday. These continued for several months. Then the bottom fell out of the whole scheme to make of Springfield a perfectly "reformed" city. One by one the liquor dispensaries opened up for business, and in a short time the flowing bowl was as easy of access in Springfield as it had been before the city was voted "dry."

More prosecutions followed, as the time wore on, for the anxious keepers. Then came the typical "blind tiger" plan, under which the liquor dispensaries of the city are now operated. The front doors of the places have been securely closed, blinds are drawn and to all outward appearances "there is nothing doing." On the rear door, however, a peep-hole or "lookout" is arranged, and he who enters must do so by the use of a key. Hundreds of keys have been made and are passed out to the patrons of the places.

do not attract new devotees. As the patronage of the "blind tigers" falls off, with the disappearance of that band of undesirable citizens, these will go out of business one by one.

So far as the commercial and business future of Springfield is concerned, there is no one who can justly say that the general prosperity of the city has been injured in the least by the voting out of the saloon. Industry flourishes there as it never did before. The vast majority of citizens are actuated always by civic pride in their attitude toward public questions. They seem to be satisfied with the results thus far obtained through the abolition of the saloon. They realize that that Rome was not built in a day, and were willing to wait until time and results justify methods. The indications are for a brilliant future. A comparison of the city under the saloon license law with the city under local-option law forms indisputable evidence.



# Common Sense and Forest Conservation

Will the Costly Lesson of This Year Result in Substituting Practical for Theoretical Methods in Forest Improvement?

By Senator Thomas H. Carter

Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands

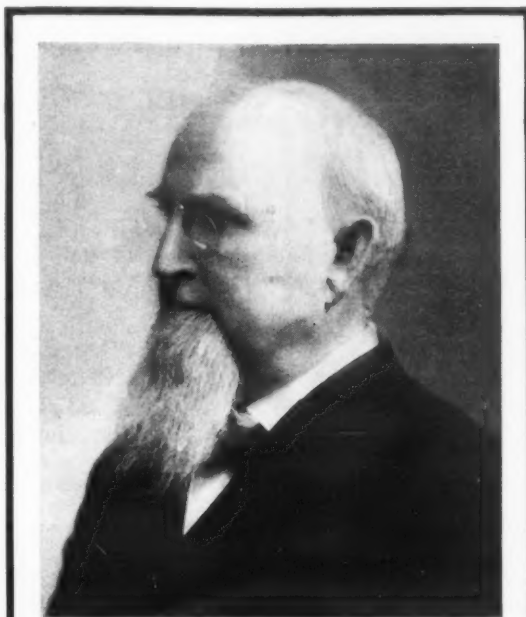
**T**HE UNUSUALLY destructive forest fires which have laid waste so much valuable timber in the national forests this year bring the subject of forest protection prominently before the country. The question cannot be properly settled by indulging in driveling personalities or acrimonious discussion. The country will demand and is entitled to a full knowledge of all the facts and a clear statement of all the conditions to be dealt with. To begin with, it is important that certain misinformation should be corrected and that the attitude of the Western States and their representatives in Congress should be correctly understood.

Expressions honestly made through the Eastern press convey the idea that Senators and Representatives from the West are hostile to the preservation of the national forests in their respective States and districts. This impression has undoubtedly grown into a conviction in many quarters, and at the very outset this erroneous view should be corrected. I may be pardoned for personal allusions in this regard, because a former chief forester has recently designated me in the public prints as one of those opposed to safeguarding the forests. To refute that aspersion I do not rely upon a bare contradiction, but can fortunately appeal to a public record on this subject extending over twenty years.

In 1890 I assisted in preparing the first section of law placed on our statute-books for the purpose of creating forest reservations, and later, as commissioner of the General Land Office, I prepared the first rules ever promulgated in this country for the regulation of timber cutting and the protection of the forests against fire. These rules and regulations were approved by Hon. John W. Noble, then Secretary of the Interior, who was an ardent advocate of forest protection. Later, as a Senator of the United States, I co-operated most cordially with Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, then Secretary of the Interior, in preparing and enacting additional legislation providing for the preservation of our national forests; and from that day to this I have always believed that it was the duty of the government to make all expenditures necessary to guard the national forests against the rapacity of individuals and the encroachments of fire. In this course of conduct I have but expressed in my limited way the prevailing sentiment of the West.

These great forests are a part of our common heritage, but the Western States in which the forests are located are more directly interested in their preservation than are States more remote. But, in common with the majority of the people of the West familiar with the facts, I have criticised and opposed the methods of the Forestry Bureau as directed by Mr. Pinchot, because I believed—and I think the result has demonstrated—that the vast sums of money appropriated by Congress for forest protection were improvidently expended. And, moreover, the rules, regulations and exactions of the service in many instances have tended to nullify the purpose of the government and to invite destruction rather than preservation of the forests. The criticisms have not been candidly answered, but, on the contrary, they have been avoided and evaded by the very general charge that the critics were opposed to forest preservation.

**T**HE DESTRUCTIVE conflagrations that have swept over our forests this year forbid further avoidance or evasion. The fact is known and cannot be disputed that during the last ten years some \$20,000,000 were placed at the disposal of the Forestry Bureau to prepare for battle with the flames, but the destruction wrought shows that adequate preparations were not made. Any one desiring to become apprised of the exact facts will find, by consulting the accounts of the Bureau of Forestry, that but a small fraction of the appropriations and money disposed of was used for improvements in the forests, and that a very large proportion was devoted to general expenses only very remotely connected with forest preservation. On the twenty-fifth of February, 1909, I called the attention of the Senate to the extravagant and unauthorized disbursements being made for the delivery of lectures in various parts of the country without any apparent lawful authority, and it is worthy of note that no real attempt was made by any one to justify the expenditures there criticised. The items are set forth on page 3167 of the *Congressional Record* of February 25th, 1909. The items for appropriations were prepared in every instance by the Forestry Bureau



Senator Thomas H. Carter.

Who believes the work of actual forest improvement must be done by experienced men in the forest and not by the pens of editors and muck-rakers.

and generally incorporated in the agricultural appropriation bill as prepared. An examination of the statutes-at-large for each session of Congress will show that not to exceed ten per cent. of the money appropriated was for forest improvement, whereas about ninety per cent. was directed toward general expenses; or, in other words, out of \$20,000,000, speaking in round numbers, less than \$2,000,000 were specifically directed to the improvement of the forests.

**I**F THE vast sums of money used to employ and pay the expenses of people outside of the forests had been used to employ men to prepare fire guards and trails and build telephone lines within the forests, the fires of this year would have been reduced to a minimum. The forest rangers and supervisors are, as far as my observation goes, an efficient body of men, but all too few in numbers; and the numbers could not be increased because the appropriations were squandered in the employment of people and the payment of expenses outside of the forest areas. In addition to the comparatively limited force employed in the forests, certain fundamental mistakes were made. The policy of expelling settlers and harassing miners and prospectors in the forests resulted in removing a very

large body of men who in all the days gone by had been volunteer fire fighters, incited to extraordinary effort in order to protect their homes and holdings from the flames. The settlers, miners and prospectors should have been encouraged to remain and co-operate with the government in the protection of the forests.

**I**T WOULD naturally appear to any one of ordinary common sense that the removal of dead and down timber should be encouraged, for the dead timber, particularly in a pine forest, is a menace to the growing timber; but, instead of encouraging, the policy seems to have been to discourage the removal of this food for flames. A price was placed upon each cord, and such onerous rules and regulations were cast about acquiring the privilege and removing the dead timber as to obstruct the removal thereof, and in consequence such large quantities of inflammable material accumulated in the forests in the course of years as to invite the spread of fire and to render fire fighting an almost futile task. Cattle, sheep and horses were driven from the forests and only admitted on permit to a limited extent, and in consequence accumulations of dry grass furnished a continuous supply of combustible material. In the Gallatin Forest Reserve, in plain sight of the city of Bozeman, a forest fire could not be restrained until it reached a point where a band of sheep had been grazing, and there it was that the fire fighters made a successful stand.

In the beginning large areas of country upon which there were no trees were embraced within forest reservations, but this is being corrected under the present administration. The costly lesson of this year will, I hope, result in substituting practical for theoretical methods, so that the money hereafter appropriated by Congress will be actually used to make provision to stay the ravages of fire. It has been demonstrated that forest fires cannot be stayed by lectures, editorials or news articles. The work of actual forest improvement must be done in the forests, and every Senator and Representative from the Western country will be found ready and anxious to vote for all necessary appropriations to secure sensible and practical preparations to limit destruction by fire.

The West realizes, more fully, indeed, than the East can imagine, how vital is this subject of forest protection. The recent ravages of fire in Idaho, Montana and Minnesota, with the dreadful accompaniment of death, the wholesale destruction of valuable natural resources, the wiping out of towns that were potent factors in the development of our Western empire, have emphasized the need of practice, of common sense, not talk, however eloquent, in conservation. The East, apprised only through the press, cannot know what terrible menace hangs over the unprotected dwellers amid the Western forests. The people of the big cities on the Atlantic coast seem to picture a Western forest fire as one of those puny blazes that break out now and again in the Adirondack or Catskill Mountains, where thousands of men are always in the immediate vicinity, ready to cope with the fire scourge. Towns are few and far between in the forest lands of the West. They are not well populated, the buildings are mainly of wood and the water supply in many cases is distressingly inadequate.

**T**OO MUCH has been sacrificed to theory. We have in Germany, as in many other European countries, an example that might well have been emulated with good effect. Forest protection there has become an exact science, and the consequence is that for centuries the Europeans have had adequate use of their forests, while the general condition of these has remained surprisingly intact and undoubtedly will remain so for many generations to come. Every forest in Germany is constantly inspected. All dead wood is removed. When trees begin to rot they are chopped down.

What might have been the result if such methods had been followed here? The money was not lacking, the scope of endeavor was unlimited, and yet we have witnessed an appalling tragedy of waste and death, which, if it could not have been entirely averted, might, indeed, have been mitigated. The money spent on lectures might well have been spent on fire fighting. The money expended on fire fighting might have been better expended in prevention of fire. I do not hold that those lectures did not serve a quasi-educational purpose, but the money was appropriated for work that required immediate attention. The present has its demands as well as the future, and the call of the present is the more compelling.

## The Scallop in the Sky.



**W**HEN DARK had settled on my world and all was hushed and still  
(Except some distant dog that bayed, the raucous whip-poor-will.  
The flapping poultry seeking place upon the resting-pole,  
A cricket shrilling through the murk from some sequestered hole);  
When all but these were silent, making silence deeper seem;  
When chores were done and coal-oil lamps set all the house agleam,

I used to steal away from all and gaze with hungry eye  
Upon one bright horizon spot, a scallop in the sky.

'Twas where the lights that lit the town a few short miles away  
Flared up against the edge of night and turned its gloom to gray;  
And I, ambitious, filled with hope as vague as love or life,  
Gazed, dreaming, at that glimmer with its hint of glorious strife.  
It told me wondrous tales of wealth, but most it spoke of fame—  
That peace-destroying thing that sets the boyish heart aflame:  
It sang sweet songs of conquest, told me many a sweet half-lie—  
That gateway to my wonder-world, my scallop in the sky.

The time I dare not hope for came; I stand without that gate  
Which tempted me to wander forth and grapple with my fate;  
I've seen the great, big wonder-world to which ambition led—  
I've found love, wealth and conquest, but the glamour all has fled.  
Though life be sweet, the roseate hue my boyish fancy gave  
Has vanished; and the boon that most we weary worldlings crave  
Is that best time of boyhood when each wide, hope-dazzled eye  
Saw but the sweet that lay beyond the scallop in the sky.

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.



# What One Georgia Woman Is Doing for Poor Children

By Mary Watts Stanton



Miss Berry Visiting a Georgia Mountaineer's Home.

She follows the careers of her graduates and keeps careful account of their work.



Teaching Poor Children To Be Competent Farmers.

When a graduate leaves Berry School, he takes home to his mountain cabin an accurate knowledge of scientific farming.

**D**ECLINING scores of invitations from cities, churches, colleges, commercial bodies and organizations of all sorts along the line of his Southern trip, Theodore Roosevelt turned aside to give half a day to an industrial school for Southern mountain boys.

Saturday, October 8th, was Roosevelt Day at the Berry School, near Rome, Ga. This visit of the ex-President was the fulfillment of a promise given to Miss Martha Berry, the founder and director of this school, before he left the White House. On New Year's Day, 1909, he wrote to Miss Berry: "There is no school in which I have taken more interest than in the Berry School, which is in very fact what its title denotes, a Christian



The Graduating Class of 1910.

The aim of the school is to prepare the children for happy and useful lives in their mountain homes and community. A school for girls has been added to the equipment

There is no longer occasion for the regret expressed in the last sentence of the letter, for Miss Berry now has a practical school for mountain girls, where thirty-five girls are learning to be home-makers. The aim of the school is to prepare the students for happy and useful lives in their homes and communities. But to return to the boys' school—

The Berry institution was founded January 13th, 1902, by Miss Martha Berry, of Rome, Ga. The real beginnings of the school, however, date further back. Some years previous to this, Miss Berry, realizing the great lack of educational advantages among the people of her own neighborhood, began to lend her best energies to the solution of the problem how to broaden the lives of the people living near her, and to bring the advantages of education within the reach of the young people in the surrounding country.

She began by opening a Sunday school in a little log cabin in the oak grove near her home. This little cabin was the birthplace of the Berry School. The enthusiasm and interest manifested by the members of the Sunday school led her to organize other Sunday schools in more remote districts, to open day schools for the children, sewing

classes for the girls and prayer meetings for the young men. Thus coming in contact with all classes, she became well acquainted with the peculiar needs of the people. She found many bright, promising boys in the country who had in them the stuff from which good citizens are made.

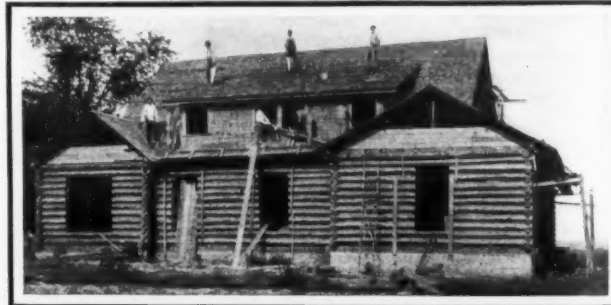
Realizing the inefficiency of the average country schools, and believing thoroughly in the dignity of labor and that the best education is that which trains not only the head and the heart, but the hand as well, Miss Berry decided to open a school in which religious, intellectual and industrial training should be combined. Accordingly, on January 13th, 1902, she began the school in a small way, with but six boys as students. As the plan of the school was unique, it soon attracted attention. Many new pupils



The Attractive New Dormitory for Girls.

Miss Berry now conducts a practical department for mountain girls.

industrial school for country boys. I believe with all my heart in the work you are doing. When I return from Africa I intend to come down myself, if possible, to see the school and wish you and the boys well in person. My only regret is that you have not a school for girls, too."



Practical Work in House-building.

The advanced students constructing the girls' dormitory.

came; the original dormitory was enlarged and other dormitories were built, and teachers were secured to take charge of the new departments as they were organized.

The growth of the institution has been rapid. From

(Continued on page 441.)



Everyone Works at Berry.

The girls are very eager to learn the mysteries of modern cooking.



A Lesson in Kitchen Economy and Hygiene.

Every graduate carries the spirit of the institution. The lessons taught bear immediate fruit in the hill cabins.



# The Girl and the Coach

By William Heyliger

Drawings by Gordon Grant



**J**ENKINS, the coach, spoke wearily. "Try it again, scrub. Tackle harder, Bingham. On your toes all the time. Liven up. Now!"

The scrub quarter shrilled the signals, and the scrub fullback, aided by his interferers, plunged for the 'Varsity right guard. Bingham met the runner and threw him, though not before he had been borne back a yard.

"Can't you tackle without losing ground?" barked the coach. "Dive for the runner if you have to. Use your weight—what do you think you have it for? Get some ginger into your play!"

Bingham wiped the dampness from his face and sulked. "I'm not feeling fit to-day," he growled.

"Weren't you feeling fit yesterday or the day before?" asked Jenkins, with mock politeness. Bingham did not answer and the coach went on: "Make an extra effort to be fit to-morrow. That's all for to-day, boys."

The football squad jogged off to the gym down at one end of St. Mary's field. Bingham brought up the rear. Looking back over his shoulder, he saw Jenkins slowly following. The guard pretended to tie a refractory shoe lace. When the coach reached him, he stood up.

"Why are you pounding me?" he demanded. "What have you against me?"

"Only that you don't play the kind of football I want," was the reply.

"I played a good enough game for you last year?" "You did," the coach agreed. "But last year's games are history. This year's games count now. Suppose you play last year's football to-morrow?"

The guard sneered. "And if I do not?"

The coach turned away and started for the gymnasium.

"There's one thing I cannot understand," said Bingham.

The coach came back. "What is it?"

**"I** CANNOT understand why you pound me and yet keep me on the 'Varsity. That's not your style. When Bruce fell down last year, you jumped Hardy behind the scrub next day."

"Don't forget," said the coach meaningly, "that I made a mistake in not keeping Hardy there."

The guard brushed that aside. "I cannot understand it," he insisted.

The coach did not enlighten him. In the gym he went under the shower thoughtfully and dressed in an absent-minded way. He knew in his heart why he had thus far spared the big guard the humiliation of a temporary sentence to the scrub; he knew why he had coached him as he had never before coached a 'Varsity player. Even now his anger blazed as he thought of the indifference the guard had shown through it all. If it wasn't—that was it—if it wasn't for Mabel Bingham. The coach, brushing his hair, scowled at his face in the glass. Why, he knew the girl only as he knew many other girls to whom he had been introduced in this little college town. But there was this difference: he had never felt other than a casual interest in the other girls.

On Main Street, after a while, he walked with his head bent deep in thought. A familiar voice brought him from his reverie.

"Is the eleven so hopeless, Mr. Jenkins?"

The frown left his face as he fell into step beside the speaker.

"It is far from hopeless, Miss Bingham," he said.

"I do hope that Tom is playing a good game for you?"

There was a question in her voice. The coach answered promptly and evasively.

"I don't think he has struck his real stride yet."

"He wastes a lot of time trying to teach me the game," said the girl. "I do not think that his explanations are clear."

"Might I try to be your teacher?" he asked slowly, while his pulse raced. "If I might call some evening—"

"I am sure it would be a pleasure to have you explain the game," she said frankly.

"To-night?"

**H**E realized suddenly that there had been altogether too much eagerness in his voice. The girl was silent a moment. He did not notice that her cheeks had gone a shade pinker.

"To-night," she agreed at last.

After all, he was young. Whistling cheerily, he went to his rooms in Winslow Hall. Later, as he dressed, he put checkers in his pockets. In the Bingham parlor he drew lines on a large sheet of paper and then lined up his checkers eleven to a side. A piece of match stick served as a ball, and as he moved the pieces he explained different formations. The girl was an eager pupil. Once she made as though to move a piece, and her hand unconsciously strayed into his. She felt the tremor that shook his fingers, and flushed and hastily drew her hand away.

"Is this where Tom plays?" she asked.

He nodded.

"Then he will be in almost all the plays?"

"About half the plays."

"I do hope he puts up a splendid game for you," she confided. "He talks football all the time."

thoughtful.

Bingham had shown plainly that he was not pleased at his presence at the house, but the girl had asked him to come again. Next day, as the football squad went across the field in scattered groups, Jenkins overtook the big guard.

"Get into the game," he said. "I want the 'Varsity to show something to-day."

"Am I to understand I am holding back the eleven?" Bingham asked.

"You're not helping it," snapped the coach.

"Can I thank my sister for being on the 'Varsity?"

Somehow, since last night, the coach had felt that this would come. However much he had dreaded it, he knew that there was only one thing for him to do.

"Bingham goes to the scrub," he announced, just before practice started. "Trimble comes to the 'Varsity."

He saw the resentment that blazed in Bingham's eyes. He might tell his sister—

"Scrub takes the ball," he called.

It was better, he reasoned, to discipline the guard now than to be forced to keep him out of the games. If for no other reason than the sake of discipline, the coach could not let Bingham's shot pass unnoticed. And his sister might listen to some story he might tell and think—

**"G**OOD work, Bingham!" he called suddenly, as the guard, playing furiously, opened a wide hole in the 'Varsity line for the scrub fullback. The rest of the afternoon Bingham played in the form that had earned him, the year before, a place on the theoretical All American eleven. Next afternoon Bingham went back to the 'Varsity. That evening the coach called at the Bingham home. Soon after the checkers were brought out he saw that the girl had been studying the game practically since her first lesson. As he warmed to his subject, he showed her a formation the scrub had used that afternoon.

"Your brother broke it up this way," he explained. "He played a ripping game to-day."

"Was—was it necessary to send him to the scrub?" she asked.

"Yes," he said. He knew that he could not tell her why it had been necessary.

"Isn't it possible that you might—might have been a little too hard on him? Might you not have expected too much because of last year?"

She stopped as she saw his face reddening.

"The 'Varsity tried a new play—" he began.

"I've had enough football for one night," she told him coldly.

Jenkins went home discouraged. While he wanted Miss Bingham to think well of him, he could not forget that the athletic committee that employed him expected from him a strong eleven. He resolved that he would give Bingham every chance, but that he

(Continued on page 446.)



"It's all right, Bingham. Think you'll play a good game for me next year?"

"He was one of my best men last year," said the coach.

She waited expectantly, but he said nothing about the present year. The street door opened and closed, and then the curtains at the door were pulled aside. The 'Varsity right guard, coming into the room, suddenly halted. His face clouded.

"Halloo, Jenkins!" he said formally and stepped backward through the doorway.

"You see," said the coach, a bit hastily, "in these formations—"

But the interest had gone from the lesson.

On his way back to Winslow Hall the coach was



# The Truth about Oklahoma

The Real Conditions of Commercial and Social Life in This New Western State

By Sidney S. Brock, President Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City

**O**KLAHOMA CITY'S Chamber of Commerce, an active and progressive organization of about twelve hundred business and professional men, organized shortly after the opening of the Territory in 1889, has had as its motto for a number of years the phrase, "The truth about Oklahoma and Oklahoma City is good enough." It is hardly necessary to say, then, that the many sensational articles which too frequently appear in Eastern publications, with cowboy, Indian or populist politician as the central figure of action, are almost wholly fiction and displeasing to the thousands of members of the State's nearly five hundred commercial organizations, as well as to the great majority of her 1,750,000 progressive and intelligent citizens. The writer believes that the East will rejoice to know the real conditions of commercial and social life in this new Western State.

Without criticising the two recent articles which were published in LESLIE'S, the one on "What Prohibition Has Cost Oklahoma," and the other on "Oklahoma Running Wild," may we not ask if just as sensational exposures of expensive non-enforcement of law have not recently been made in New York by Acting Mayor Mitchel; and may we not ask if, from the standpoint of political parties, we might not discover that New York, Maine, Wisconsin, Ohio and, in fact, all the States are not running wild? It is an open question as to whether in these days we can call departing from party or national policy "running wild." What must we think when the platform of the Republican party of Wisconsin recommends nearly every radical and sensational feature of the Democratic constitution of Oklahoma?

Oklahoma has an area of seventy thousand square miles, one thousand more than the great State of Missouri, and is so blessed with soil and climate and location that she produces wheat and oats that compare with the product of Minnesota and Dakota, corn that rivals that of Kansas or Illinois, cotton not surpassed by any Southern State in quality or yield per acre. Her alfalfa fields yield from four to six crops a year, and the average value of an acre's yield per year is from seventy to one hundred dollars per acre, or more than the average value of the land producing it. She ranks first in the production of broom corn. Two of her cities, Woodward and Shattuck, vie with each other in claiming annually greater shipments of that crop than any city in the world. Two crops of potatoes are raised annually. Shawnee is said to ship more potatoes than any other city west of the Mississippi. Peaches were so abundant as to be cared for with difficulty this year, while all the other fruits, large and small, and all vegetables of the temperate zone are raised in unbelievable quantities and with marked certainty.

There is no record of a complete crop failure in twenty-one years. This can be accounted for by the great diversification of her crops and the protracted opportunity for replanting and the fact that her average rainfall (about the same as that of Springfield, Ill., and Omaha) shows no great variation in regularity from season to season. Naturally such a country provides ideal stock-raising conditions.

Although but twenty-one years of age, Oklahoma ranks seventh among the States in cattle production, ninth in horses, ninth in mules and twelfth in hogs. The cotton crop has been estimated as having a value for 1910 of from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Corn, although cut by dry winds in July, will net the farm-

ers nearly \$60,000,000, while wheat will yield \$26,000,000, and oats \$20,000,000 in 1910. From all agricultural and live-stock sources, with poultry and dairy and truck-farming products included, Oklahoma farmers will receive in 1910 about \$400,000,000. Oklahoma carries off other honors as a wealth-producing State. She ranks as follows in the production of minerals: First in gas, first in gypsum (having plaster mills with a capacity for providing an output to supply the world), first in glass sand, first in oil, first in asphaltum, first in cement, second in lead and zinc, third in coal, third in salt, fourth in granite, fifth in building stone, fifth in clay and slate, seventh in marble. The present conservative estimate of agricultural and mineral production in Oklahoma for 1910 exceeds \$500,000,000.



One of the Attractive Residential Sections of Oklahoma City.

This photograph does not correspond with the Wild West descriptions of the Eastern press.—E. W. Irish Photo Co.

Oklahoma's first-born citizens were just old enough to vote last April, the twenty-first anniversary of the month of the opening. Her marvelous progress in city buildings and conquest and development of natural resources has been accomplished by brave men and women who went out from New England, New York and all the middle and Southern States. They are in nearly all respects just like you who stayed at home. Perhaps they are possessed of a little more nerve and, I sometimes think, a spark more of liberality of opinion. They are less provincial, are far better acquainted with you and their entire native land than you are with that portion of America lying west of you. A large percentage of the State's population is made up of native-born Americans, making the average of education higher than in New York and other

65,000 people. Schools and colleges have high standards of curriculum, and school buildings of classic type and expensive construction can be found in every city of the State. Oklahoma City's new high school, occupying an entire half block and costing upward of \$500,000, is said to rank third with the high schools in this country as to the cost and completeness of appointment.

There are about five hundred commercial bodies in the State, all striving to carry on "city building" in a strictly modern sense. In the lead of all these organizations is the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City. Nearly twenty years ago this organization sprang into life, fathered by about a dozen dauntless, public-spirited men. It has grown till a membership of twelve hundred has been attained. All branches of commercial work are combined in the one organization, with its trained executive officers and eighteen directors. The directors are the heads of eighteen committees of five men each, and to each is assigned a different line of work, with a report expected at each regular monthly meeting. As a part of the main organization are five subsidiary departments, each with its officers and directors. They are the Real-estate Exchange, the Retail Merchants' Association and the Credit Bureau, the Traffic Association (which is the wholesalers' division), the Ad Club and the Home Products Division or Manufacturers' Club. All fields of local work are thus fully covered with the ex-

pense of one paid force, and all branches work under the direction of the president and the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. What has been accomplished?

Twenty-one years ago Oklahoma City was a watering station on the Santa Fé. The 1910 census shows a population of 64,205, an increase from the 1900 census, which was 10,037, of 54,168, a gain of 540 per cent., the largest percentage of growth shown by any city yet reported by the Census Bureau. Oklahoma City's four trunk lines reach eighty-five per cent. of her trade territory without use of the joint rate. Two thousand traveling men live in Oklahoma City, over one thousand in their own homes, and in 1909 the concerns they represent distributed at wholesale forty-five million dollars' worth of goods, consisting largely of dry-goods, notions, hardware, agricultural implements and groceries. As a distributing point she has little rivalry in a territory having a radius of four hundred miles and settled by prosperous and industrious people rapidly accumulating the necessities and comforts of life.

Oklahoma City has one hundred and fifteen miles of paved asphalt streets, said to be more in mileage than all the paving of all the cities of Texas or all the cities of Kansas. At a recent bond election the city voted bonds to construct a boulevard and motor drive, two hundred feet wide, twenty-eight miles in length, entirely around the city, connecting over sixteen hundred acres of park lands, which are suitably distributed along the automobile course and beautified in most approved manner. The boulevard consists of three distinct drives, separated by parking; the central course is the automobile speedway, the outer two are for other vehicles. Over eighty-five miles of the modern electric street railway are in operation, with high-powered electric cars in service. The central terminal station combines the chief features of the great stations at Indianapolis and Los Angeles, and when completed will represent an expenditure of over \$1,000,000. Constant growth and development, with added capital

(Continued on page 445.)



The Business District.

You might easily imagine yourself in the streets of New York or Boston, except that you would note the broader, cleaner and better paved streets.—Copyright, 1910, the E. W. Irish Photo Co.

Eastern cities with a larger percentage of foreign working classes. Taking all the people that you see on the streets, the average man or woman is better dressed than the average of New York City. It is my opinion that you will find as large a percentage of college men in business and in the professions in Oklahoma City as in the average Eastern town of

electric street railway are in operation, with high-powered electric cars in service. The central terminal station combines the chief features of the great stations at Indianapolis and Los Angeles, and when completed will represent an expenditure of over \$1,000,000. Constant growth and development, with added capital



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# Is the Automobile a National Menace?

The Third of a Series of Significant Answers from Prominent Automobile Manufacturers

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Calamity howlers have been responsible recently for reckless statements to the effect that the automobile is a contributing cause to the higher cost of living. One alarmist has announced that there is a wholesale mortgaging of homes going on throughout the United States to enable those who can ill afford it to buy automobiles. If these opinions did not deal with one of the most significant industries of the United States, they might be set aside as being too ridiculous to be considered. The vital importance of the automobile and the motor-car industry, however, makes even the slightest unwarranted attack upon it significant. It is estimated that there are now in use over 300,000 automobiles and the automobile industry employs over a million people. Its vital relation to the prosperity of the nation is evident at a glance. The following papers make up a series of answers contributed by the presidents of prominent automobile companies. They deal very forcibly with the fallacy that the automobile is an economic menace to the nation.

## The Automobile and the Times.

BY N. I. TAYLOR.

Of the Regal Motor Car Company.

**E**VERY large, developing industry must necessarily pass through the natural evolutionary channels before it can settle down on a firm, substantial basis. The automobile industry, like every other large manufacturing business, is subject to the varying trade conditions that affect any other large industry. During the last



N. I. TAYLOR.

Of the Regal Motor Car Company, who says "It is absolute folly to think that the automobile industry is in anything other than a most healthy and flourishing condition."

few months the automobile industry has been rapidly readjusting and accommodating itself to the existing conditions of affairs. As an outgrowth of these natural changes which are taking place, there has been considerable anxiety as to just what was transpiring, and, of course, the calamity-howlers got busy and numberless flagrant stories were circulated, principally by people who were not in close enough touch with the situation to speak with authority.

Do not let me lead any one to think for a moment that the flurry

of anxiety which swept over the country was not without sufficient cause, for this would not be true. In past years the large automobile manufacturing concerns have not been able to build enough cars to supply the demand. During the past winter most of the big automobile factories were working day and night building cars, in order that they might not be found short in production when the big selling season was on. Thousands of automobiles were stored up the country over, awaiting the opening of spring. For the first time in the history of the industry, the quantity of production was almost equal to the demand, and there is no doubt that every one of these cars would have been sold had it not been for the prevailing inclement weather which swept the country from coast to coast during the best automobile selling season. The manufacturer was simply building enough cars to accommodate the contracts which he had in his possession from the retail automobile dealers, who were more directly affected by the weather, which made the selling of automobiles an absolute impossibility. Truly, the automobile industry was due to pass through a period of readjustment, which readjustment was to be hastened by the prevailing condition of the weather.

**T**HE great majority of retail automobile dealers in America are conducting their business with but a very small amount of ready cash. When a sale is made, the dealer usually receives a deposit from the prospective purchaser. If he has not the cars already on his floor, he has to order them from the factory. The factory ships them to him with bill of lading attached. The cars reach their destination and are unloaded. The weather becomes most inclement and the roads absolutely un navigable. The prospective purchaser is duly informed that his car is ready for delivery. He, after some cogitation, decides that there is no use in taking the car off the dealer's hands until he can use it, which is an absolutely natural condition of affairs. Very shortly the dealer finds that all his ready cash is tied up in cars which he has on the floor, on which he cannot realize until the weather clears up. At the same time he cannot order cars from the factory, because he cannot provide for the bill of lading when it arrives; and it was just at this point that, during two of the best selling months of the year, the automobile industry was tied up on account of the weather.

As a perfectly logical consequence, there was considerable money tied up in automobiles and when the "wise ones" saw cars stored up the country over, they decided that there was an over-production and the automobile industry must go to "rack and ruin." Matters have now become adjusted, and there were more cars sold during July and August than in the best four months the automobile industry has ever seen. In Detroit, the "hub of the automobile industry," we find the motor-car industry in a most flourishing condition. Everything leads us to feel very optimistic. Here, in Detroit, you can see the work being rushed on the construction of a number of new

factories, as well as enormous additions being added to the old ones. Nearly every automobile company is planning on doubling its quantity of production in 1911; they are fast equipping themselves to handle this large increase in business, which is bound to come in the next few months.

Truly, the automobile industry is in a far healthier condition than it has been at any time since its inception. Much of the suspicion and skepticism which have been cast over the automobile industry has been both unfounded and magnified. There has been no drop in the prices of automobiles, nor is there likely to be. On the contrary, a number of America's largest and most reputable automobile concerns have raised the cost of their product and have gotten their price. Could this condition be true if automobile values were about to be slaughtered? The parties who have pressed this adverse criticism most severely have been found almost individually to be men who had "an axe of their own to grind" or other interests at stake. However, it will take more than talk to overthrow the automobile industry.

Consider the markets for the automobile that lie as yet undeveloped. Think of the enormous possibilities in these logical channels of outlet. The American farmer, for instance, will purchase over two-thirds of the automobiles that will be sold this fall. While the motor car is more or less of a luxury with the city trade, it is almost a necessity to the live farmer. And in this connection we would like to have you believe that the toiler in the fields is not buying cheap cars. He demands just as high a grade of car as does his city brother. Take a trip through the rural districts of Iowa, for instance, and see the farmers driving Packards, Ramblers, Cadillacs, Regals, etc. The American farm millions are just beginning to buy automobiles.

**T**HINK for a moment what vast opportunities the foreign field presents to the American motor-car manufacturers. There is a strong demand for American-made automobiles in Europe and in the Latin-American field. One American motor-car company, with a branch in Canada which caters to the British colonial field, has just recently declared a hundred per cent. cash dividend. This is just one instance illustrating how successful the American motor-car manufacturer has been in lands across the sea. Then, too, there is another branch of this great industry that has an even greater future before it than the manufacture of pleasure vehicles—the manufacture of commercial power vehicles. This branch of the industry is as yet in its infancy. Slowly, one by one, the large pleasure-vehicle manufacturer is beginning to grasp the opportunities presented to him by the demand for motor-propelled commercial cars.

Why, it is absolute folly to think for a minute that the automobile industry is in anything other than a most healthy and flourishing condition. True enough, we see a number of automobile plants falling by the wayside; but this sight is not uncommon to every other industry. Gross mismanagement and shortsightedness have caused the downfall of a number of automobile concerns to date, and there are a number which will undoubtedly succumb in the near future. Invariably the cause for failure has come within the individual concern. The American motor-car manufacturer sees no break in the progress of the industry; and if he cannot see it, why, then, who can?

## How the Automobile "Makes Good."

BY H. H. FRANKLIN.

President of the Franklin Automobile Company.

**T**HAT the automobile is a contributive cause to the higher cost of living or that it is producing a trend to luxurious living is not to be accepted as fact. The tendency to luxurious living, which has been attributed to the automobile, is no more the result of the motor car than are any of the other thousand and one things which contribute toward making life more luxurious than it was two or three decades ago. The mortgage scare has been well thrashed out and has been found to be without basis. People who own automobiles are generally those who can afford to buy and maintain them. The automobile industry will endure because the automobile fills a logical place in the economics of our social and business conditions. The automobile has its own peculiar field of usefulness, of utility and of economy. As a means of transportation in both the service of pleasure and business, it is superseding all other types. It furnishes a ready and convenient means of covering all distances at a low cost. It has brought town and country into closer and more intimate relations.

In his automobile the agriculturist is enabled to reach the city, either for business or for pleasure, in

a quarter of the time that it would take him if he used a horse. In his motor truck he can carry his produce rapidly and swiftly. The all-night ride of the produce farmer is giving way before the early morning start of the motor truck. In professional life the automobile furnishes the doctor, the lawyer, the real-estate man and the traveling salesman with a ready means for reaching their places of business or making their daily sales. Doctors have been able to do away with stables, in which they have kept two or three horses, and to do all their work better at less cost and more rapidly in an automobile.

The real-estate dealer can take prospective purchasers to the lands which he has to sell, cover the ground more quickly and more comfortably in the automobile than by any other means. Business houses have demonstrated that it is easier and less expensive for their salesmen to use motor cars than it is for them to travel by any other method of locomotion. They are enabled to cover the territory more rapidly and more often.

## The Motor Car and the Horse.

BY WILL H. BROWN.

Vice-President of the Willys-Overland Company.

**Y**OU ARE either a pioneer or a trailer. Bankers and others who have opened a fire of criticism upon the motor-car industry remind me of the old hen who hates to get out of the road of the approaching car. This old hen, like many people, is averse to change. Experience will teach the hen that it is better to obey the impulse to take the short cut to the roadside than to run ahead until exhausted. Let us hope that experience will reduce the prejudice of the trailers to the irreducible minimum.

All this because the public press has been filled of late with the utterances of bankers and others who have lambasted the motor car. If there is anything wrong with the world to-day that has not been blamed on the automobile, it must be because these self-appointed guardians of the public welfare and these wiseacres and would-be philosophers have overlooked an opportunity.

The automobile had a sudden birth. It took the world's breath away, and has grown so rapidly that the world has hardly had time to breathe since. No wonder trailers were ready to predict national ruin, cloudbursts and floods. The pages of history are full of such antipathy to change.

**M**ANY people have their temperaments seasoned to the old conditions of the horse-drawn vehicles. Take even our famed former President, Theodore Roosevelt. One would think that, because of his nature, he would jump into a car because of its powerful machinery and rapid-transit powers. But he did not. Since his return from the jungles, however, he has become an ardent gasoline convert. This because he was such a lover of horses. But the automobile does not diminish the value of horses. Many others have had similar experiences and feelings. All they need is time to become educated. Despite the fact that our streets are daily being filled with self-propelled cars, many persons remain on the sidewalks shaking their canes at them, as though the cars were special agents of the devil. Our descendants will laugh at these stories when they read them in fiction and history.

John J. Brooks says, "The motor car, with its increasing ownership and service, bears much the same relation and value to horse-drawn vehicles as do the steam and trolley railroads to the stagecoach of our grandfathers. The radical and rapid change from horse-drawn vehicles to powerful, swift motor cars is inevitably somewhat ahead of that large volume of conservative feeling which can only change slowly." In the meantime more and more people are buying motor cars and fewer cranks are shaking their canes at them. The automobile has come to stay. Like every significant tool of civilization, nothing can prevail against it. The motor-car industry must be handled by sane, progressive men and developed by experienced manufacturers.



WILL H. BROWN.

Vice-President of the Willys-Overland Co., who believes that the rapid change from horse-drawn vehicles to motor cars is inevitably somewhat ahead of conservative public opinion.



# Stageland

Striking Snapshots of New York Plays  
and Players



The Most Popular Feature of a Remarkable Production.  
The Baby Number from the "International Cup" at the New York Hippodrome.



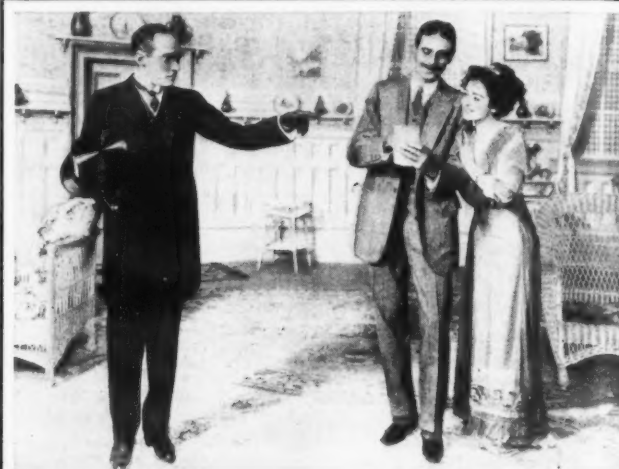
"Judy Forgot."

Marie Cahill, Joseph Santley, Truly Shattuck, James B. Corson, Ethel Johnson, and Bert Baker, in the tuneful musical farce at the Broadway.



June Grey.

An English actress in "The Girl in the Train," at the Globe.



"The Little Damsel."

George Graham, Cyril Keightley, and May Buckley, in the comedy of Bohemian life at Nazimova's Theater.



Doris Keane.

In "Decorating Clementine," at the Lyceum.



An Opera Comique of Superlative Merit.

Scene from "Hans," Oscar Hammerstein's new production at the Manhattan Opera House.



Signor Giuseppe Gaudenzi.

To sing in "Ysobel," the new opera by Mascagni.



"He Came from Milwaukee."

Adele Rowland and Martin Brown, with Sam Bernard, at the Casino.



"The Country Boy."

Willette Kershaw, Mrs. Stuart Robson, and Santley Wood, at the Liberty.



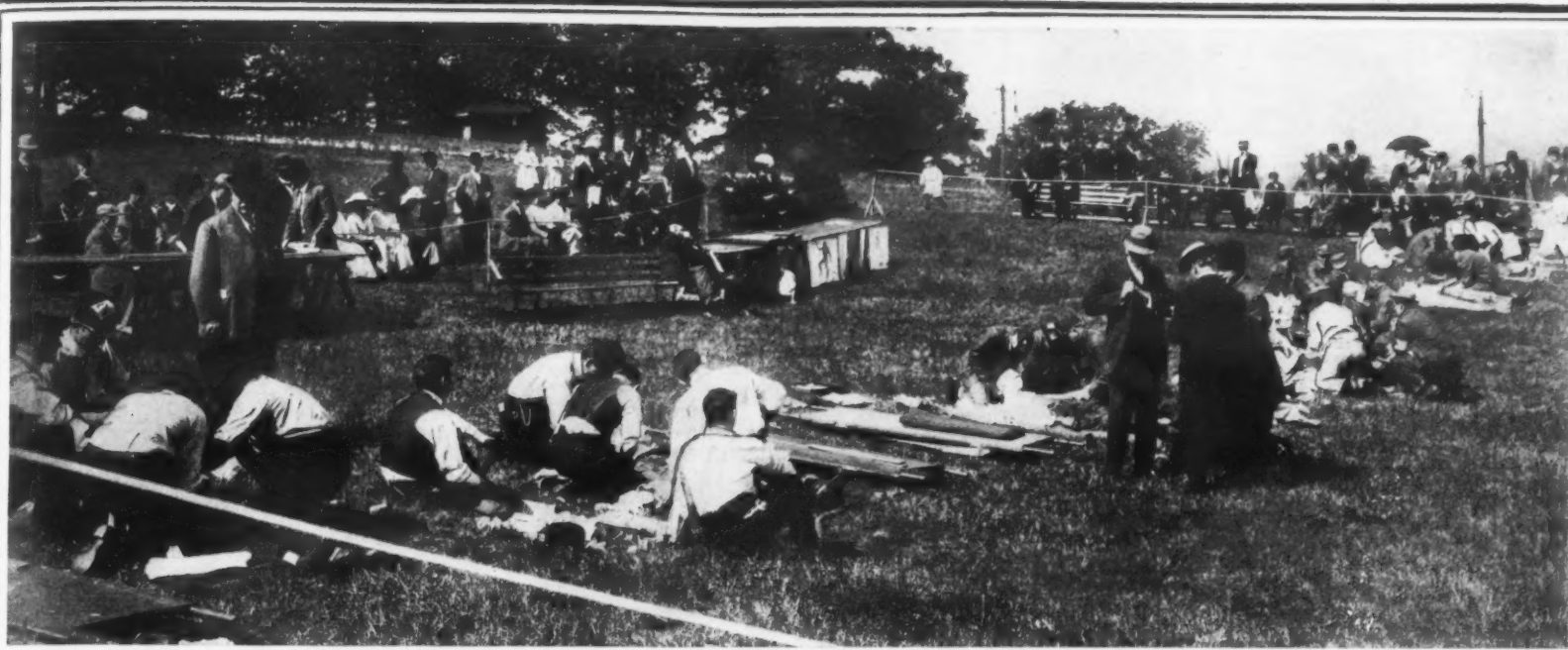
"The Deserters."

Frederick Truesdell and Helen Ware, in the stirring war drama at the Hudson.



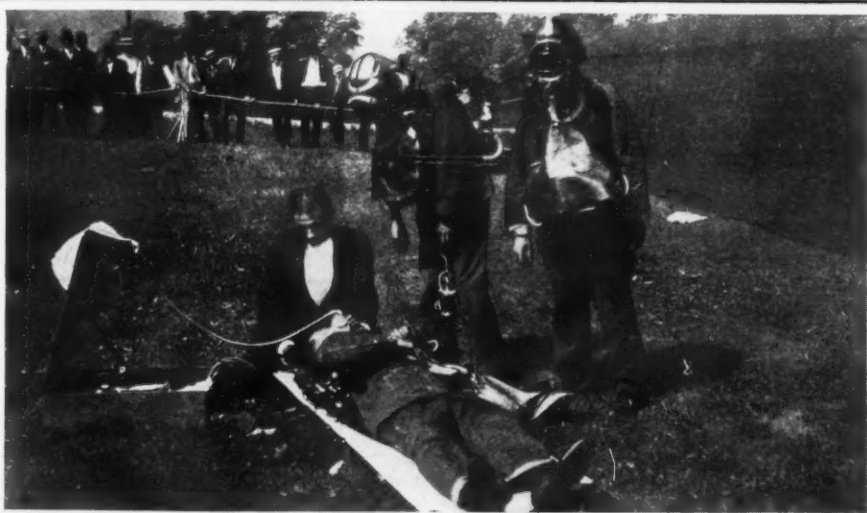
# Conserving Miners' Lives

Remarkable Photographs of the Recent First Aid to the Injured Drills in Pennsylvania



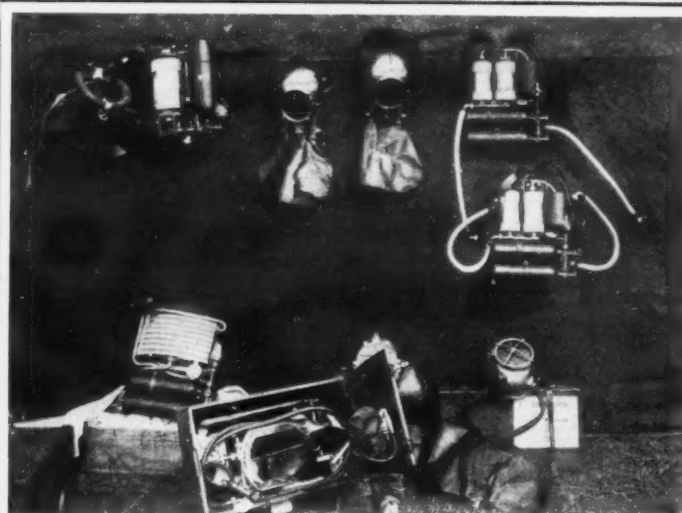
**Rehearsing a Drill That Will Save Thousands of Miners' Lives.**

One of the first aid to the injured teams dressing the wounds of the injured supposed to have been hurt by gas explosions and falling rocks. The mock wounds included burns, lacerations and the various kinds of fractures.



**Reviving a Victim from a Burning Mine.**

An expert from the United States Bureau of Mines directing a life-saving exhibition with fire helmets used at the United States rescue stations.



**Life-saving Apparatus.**

Used and invented by the United States Bureau of Mines in their rescue work.



**Winners of the First Aid to the Injured Contest.**

The five men in the foreground of the photograph, representing the Forest City team, won the silver cup presented by the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal Mining Company. The chief prize, a silver loving cup, presented by Mrs. John S. Muckle, of Washington, D. C., an officer of the Red Cross Society, was won by the Woodward Colliery team.

**T**WELVE teams of mine workers' first-aid corps, representing five different coal companies, contested at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on September 17th, for prizes offered by the American Red Cross Society and the officers of the coal companies. The teams were required to go through four tests in dressing the injuries of men assumed to have been hurt in mine explosions. The rescuing teams were also required to carry the injured over such obstructions as were likely to be found in a coal mine after an accident. The work of all the teams was of a high standard, and the many noted physicians who watched the contests were delighted with the skill and speed exhibited. These drills, it is confidently expected, will do much to train the miners themselves in the art and skill of rescue work and first aid to the injured. The different corps drilled with much enthusiasm for the contests and all of the prizes were awarded after the most strenuous kind of rivalry.



# The Public Forum

## Church Has Influence in Public Affairs.

Governor James H. Brady, of Idaho.

**T**HE QUESTION of the advantage or disadvantage to a public man of being a professed Christian appears to me to admit of but one answer. I do not think the American people have turned any man down because he was a Christian, while many men have failed for the want of the sterling qualities of Christian manhood. I believe also that those men who, while not professed Christians, have nevertheless achieved success would have found both their reputation and their usefulness enhanced by a genuine Christian experience. In this country we have a perfect separation of church and state, and our people will not tolerate any sort of ecclesiastical domination in state affairs. But this merely defines the relative spheres of church and state, and is in no sense indicative of hostility toward Christianity. Nor does it mean that the church is to have no direct influence in public affairs. In point of fact, if that influence were eliminated, the history of our country would have to be rewritten in many important particulars. History has shown that Christian morality is the only code making toward a full realization of the millennium.



HON. JAMES H. BRADY.  
If the influence of the church were eliminated, he says, the history of our country would have to be rewritten.

## Be Fair to the Railroads.

Senator T. E. Burton, of Ohio.

**T**ALK about the railroads! It is said sometimes that they have an undue influence. First, let us be fair to them. In the charge for the service they render they are near to the minimum of increase among all forms of public service, and as compared with the cost of commodities, most of which have risen in price, the carriage of goods and of passengers from one portion of the country to another has, as a general fact, diminished. Let us say for them, also, that they have been fair to their employes, that, with one exception (now pending), they have made peace and given satisfaction in wage disputes in a way that should be an example to all other branches of industry and enterprise. Let us give credit to the employes, to the men, as well, who have joined with the railroad companies in seeking by organized endeavor and cordial work to make this great system of transportation as perfect as possible.

## Colleges Teach How To Think.

President Hadley, of Yale University.

**I**N COMING to college we come to a place where no one will restrain us except by wholesome advice, or keep us up to our duty except by the influence of companionship and example. We have a chance for acts of folly which we shall afterward regret. We have a chance for the thoughtless commission of acts of disorder and for the infraction of the rules of morality. There is only one way to prevent these things, and that is to think. Let us understand the real character of the things that we are doing, right or wrong; let us face the consequences of our actions. It is easy to enter into the life of the college so fully that we follow the crowd in whatever it does. The practice of taking one's ease and going with the crowd may or may not bring its penalty today. It must bring its penalty sooner or later, and the penalty will be heavy one.

## Majority Will Prevail.

Congressman J. S. Fassett, of New York.

**I**T WOULD be a very remarkable thing if two hundred and twenty-two Republicans should be found to be of one mind on any particular question, and as questions involving party policy multiply, divisions of opinion will inevitably increase. The proper place to determine which opinion ought to prevail is in party council or caucus, and the same rules which applied from the first caucus in the congressional district to the final election of the congressman himself should apply to the congressional council or party caucus. The opinion entertained by a majority of the party members should be accepted by all the members of the party in determining party and personal action relative thereto on the floor. In no other way can party unity, party solidity, party efficiency and party responsibility be conserved to the party and the party promises be properly fulfilled. The decision of the majority is the fullest expression of public sentiment. If the majority is wrong, rectification is automatic. Bad laws defeat themselves, bad rules are discarded as soon as their inefficiency has been demonstrated. But when the majority is right, it is the stern duty of the malcontents to transfer their sphere of action where their party will not suffer.



HON. J. SLOAT FASSETT.  
Unless the minority acquiesces in the will of the majority, he says, there can be no party solidity.

## Halloween Amateur Photo Contest



(Third Prize, \$2.) Ducking for Apples.

Mrs. William Durrant, New Jersey.



Halloween in the Farmhouse.

Arthur G. Emery, North Dakota.



(Second Prize, \$3.) Two Heads Are Better than One.

Edna Trotter, Kentucky.



(First Prize, \$5.) "Shall I See Him?"

A Halloween superstition.—Mabel McKay, California.



"Afraid To Go Home in the Dark."

Eric Ostermann, Maine.



## With the Players

How Theatrical Managers Are Beginning to Realize that Good Music Makes a Powerful Drawing Card for New York Playgoers

By Harriet Quimby

HERE is an operetta which should bring joy to the hearts of music lovers, opened at the Lyric Theatre this week. As managers find that their efforts are appreciated, they are encouraged to offer us better music than we have been in the habit of hearing in New York musical comedies. Out of about fifteen or twenty musical productions last year, only three contained music which one would want to hear more than once. Those three, "The Chocolate Soldier," "The Arcadians" and "The Dollar Princess," ran in New York all the year and they are still touring the country with flattering success. "Madame Troubadour," which is tuneful and delightful from beginning to end, is likely to be one of the surviving musical productions offered this season. The operetta is really a play set to music. It has no chorus and there are only eight characters in the cast. The plot is not unlike that of "Divorçons." Like all translations from the French, there are some things which might be blue-penciled with advantageous results. The kissing scenes, in which *Vicomte Max de Voigommeux*, a part played by Van Rensselaer Wheeler, tries to rival Olga

Nethersole in soul kisses, which he promiscuously exchanges with his maid servants, are cheap and vulgar and decidedly out of place in a production of this nature.

Speaking of Van Rensselaer Wheeler, who is featured on the program, one is justified in wondering if he has a financial interest in the show, since, judging entirely by his acting and dancing and behavior in general, he is more amateurish than the freshest of fresh school-of-acting graduates. In the opinion of many in the first-night audience, the management is featuring the wrong man. In place of Van Rensselaer Wheeler, the honor of having his name set forth in conspicuous type should fall to Charles Angelo, who sings melodiously and acts throughout with spirit and skill. Grace La Rue is one of the principals in "Madame Troubadour," and she acquits herself creditably. Georgia Caine, in an important part, is doing the best work of her career. Anna Wheaton, Doris Goodwin and Edgar Atchinson Ely all add materially to the success of the production.

"Marie Cahill is putting it over all right to-night," slangily remarked one of the most critical of first-nighters at the performance of "Judy Forgot," at

(Continued on page 441.)

## What One Georgia Woman Is Doing for Poor Children

(Continued from page 441.)

the beginning with six boys in 1902, the number has increased every year until the present, when there are two hundred in attendance. To the board of trustees Miss Berry conveyed originally a tract of eighty-three acres of land, a part of her inheritance, and two small buildings, valued at about \$2,000, which she had built for the school. The school now owns nearly two thousand acres of land, and the total value of its plant is \$200,000. All of it represents one woman's work for the Southern mountain boys.

The students of the school are stalwart representatives of the Scotch-Irish and English stock which peopled the Southern mountains and hill country; it is doubtful if in any other section of our country purer strains of these races are

This garb is a badge of honor on the campus. Every one works. This work system allows the school to give an education to a poor boy who would otherwise be debarred. It likewise trains them for efficient service in their own homes and communities. Wherever they go they carry the spirit of the school with them, so that the Berry boys are known in their communities by their good work. Many go back to their homes among the hills to put into practice there the better methods of work and the better ways of living which they learn at the school. Others go out to teach in the rural schools among their own people, carrying with them into those backward communities the "uplift spirit" of the school. It is this aspect of the school, aside from the appeal



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### Colonel Roosevelt at the Berry School.

During his recent tour of the South, the ex-President visited this Georgia industrial institution. He had long been acquainted with the marvelous work accomplished by Miss Berry and his visit fulfilled a long-cherished desire to see her work at first hand. The Colonel after inspecting the grounds and buildings addressed the school. He said that "the example of Berry School ought to be followed in the North as well as in the South," and he believed "that the work of Miss Berry was more important than the work of statesmen." Key to picture: left to right, Gifford Pinchot, Miss Berry, Mr. William B. Howland, Treasurer of the Outlook Company, Colonel Roosevelt and one of the Berry students.

to be found. The boys are poor. They come from small farms, and about three out of four are paying their own way through school; the rest receive only a part of the money for their school expenses from their parents, and must, for the most part, depend upon themselves. The purpose of the school is to give these boys a thorough, practical education at the lowest possible cost. Each student pays sixty dollars a year for his board and tuition; it costs the school more than three times as much. Each boy works two hours a day. There are no hired servants, the boys doing all the required work on the place. They farm, build houses, run a dairy, laundry, workshop, sawmill, cannery; build roads, cook and keep house.

Overalls are the uniform of the school.

which Miss Berry's single-handed struggle has made, which appeals to ex-President Roosevelt.

The school has been taken as a model for similar institutions in many parts of the South. Three years ago the State of Georgia established eleven agricultural and mechanical schools modeled after this one; their establishment is directly attributable to the influence of Miss Berry's work. The entire burden of the support of both schools rests upon Miss Berry. She must raise \$30,000 this year to meet the deficit for running expenses. It was while she was on one of her "begging trips" that she appealed to Mr. Roosevelt, who was then President, for aid, and her story of her struggle so touched him that ever since he has been a staunch friend of the institution.

(C)

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**W**ITH a revival of speculation an admonition to my readers is timely: Don't buy anything that promises you more than a fair and reasonable return. In a recent raid on the offices of New York promoters who are credited with having made millions in various mining schemes, a letter from one of the implicated parties was found, in which he said that if any one had "a real mine" to sell, it wasn't necessary for him to hunt up a lot of outsiders to buy it. He meant that if a man had a valuable property, there were plenty of people always about who would be only too glad to take it off his hands at a bargain. So when anybody advertises that he is eager to make one hundred per cent. for the "dear public," it is safe to put him down as a good man to leave alone.

Another scheme which works very well, both at home and abroad, for those who are trying to unload mining, oil and other enterprises on the public, is to announce that a man of prominence has become connected with the company as president, treasurer, director or secretary. Pay no attention to announcements of this kind. Respectable figureheads are not difficult to secure—at a price. Some of the worst stock-selling schemes from which the people of England ever suffered were floated because certain titled gentlemen were connected with them. When their exposure came, it was found that these gentlemen had received a handsome reward for lending their names to the enterprises.

It is difficult to keep up with the new tricks of those who are trying to get the public's money. Brokers' offices are filled with tipsters paid to help promoters to unload their burdens, and now and then a broker himself will be led by self-interest to advise his friends and clients to buy a stock into which he him-

self would hesitate to put his own money. One of the latest schemes of the promoting crowd is to write a letter offering stock in some kind of an enterprise and agreeing to take the purchaser's note for the full amount. This looks so fair and square, because the promoter does not ask for any immediate cash payment, that a good many have been inclined to bite the bait. They forget that interest on the note must be paid regularly, and that this interest is in itself a handsome profit to the promoter.

If my readers want to speculate, the safest way for them to do it is by buying stocks sold on the exchanges or even stocks sold on the curb market. If they buy stocks which have a market, they can get some idea of their value from day to day, though I must admit that prices on the curb, which are subject to notorious manipulation, hardly give an idea of real values. While occasionally stocks may be manipulated on the regular and well-established exchanges, this is not the custom; at least it is not indulged in in such an open and venturesome way as to attract attention. Otherwise those guilty of it would subject themselves to the heavy penalties which the misconduct of members of exchanges always involves.

It makes my soul weary and my heart tired to get the pathetic letters that come to me from every part of the country, deploring the losses of their writers by the purchase of shares in bunco schemes, including plantations, copper, gold and silver mines and oil companies without number. The worst of it is that many losers are people of very moderate means, to whom the loss of a hundred or a few hundred dollars means real deprivation. Perhaps they cannot be blamed, because there is unquestionably an allurements in an offer of a beautifully lithographed certificate for a thousand shares in a gold mine with a high-sounding title, at a cost of a few cents a share.

When we stop to think that if this money had been used to buy dividend-paying stocks or even non-dividend-paying stocks on Wall Street the purchasers would have had something to show for their money, one cannot but feel regret at the credulity of mankind. If the man who bought a thousand shares of a mining stock for a hundred dollars, and now has nothing but a worthless certificate to

(Continued on page 443.)

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**LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York**

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 442.)

show for it, had purchased one or two shares of a dividend-paying stock on Wall Street, he would have received interest on his money and still have the principal within reach at any time when he chose to sell his shares.

Let my readers turn away from any one, especially a stranger, who comes offering to make them rich for little or nothing. This is not in accordance with human nature, and it certainly is not in accord with business principles. "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts." If my readers want to speculate and run the chance of making or losing a little money, let them stick to the stocks sold on Wall Street or to legitimate business enterprises that have an established standing and that are seeking working capital and are justified in paying a fair return for it. Pay no attention to what the newspapers, circulars and booklets promise to those who buy the speculative stocks of promoters.

Remember that it is a very easy matter with a small expenditure of money to get up a circular or booklet, or even a newspaper. In recent raids on scheming promoters it has been found that they were publishing pretentious newspapers, either weekly, monthly or semi-occasionally, filling them up with praises of their schemes, and coolly quoting from what they had themselves written and crediting it in their literature to the newspapers that they themselves were publishing. I am glad that the government is getting after these swindlers. It has moved not a moment too soon.

H., Chicago, Ill.: Address your inquiry to the Bond Department, N. W. Halsey & Co., Bankers, 49 Wall Street, New York.

Installment, Seattle, Wash.: Stocks can be bought on the installment plan through some brokers. John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, have "a partial payment plan." Write to them for particulars.

Eight per cent., Philadelphia, Pa.: While eight per cent. is a very generous rate of interest, it is unusual in newly settled sections. Write to the trust company for details. A great deal of Eastern money has been invested on very profitable terms in the West and South, and much is still going there.

Small Investor, Newark, N. J.: 1. Some bonds are sold in denominations as low as \$50, \$100, and upward. Usually these are real estate and generally first mortgage bonds. 2. I would write to the parties offering the securities, ask them for references, and if you wish to do so you can write to the references.

O., New Rochelle, N. Y.: 1. A semi-official statement has been made that about 5 per cent. has been earned on American Ice this year. If that be true, the stock is cheaper than most industrials of its class. 2. Corn Products common is more active, and therefore speculators prefer it. 3. Last year American Ice earned about 6 per cent., as reported at the close of the year.

M., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 1. Giroux Copper has a capital of \$5,000,000 and a bond issue of \$1,500,000. Part of the ore is of smelting grade, but the greater part low grade. Exaggerated claims have been made in its behalf. The management has not been regarded as in all respects the best. I would not be in a hurry to buy. 2. The Auto Press is doing a profitable business and making progress.

Facts, New Orleans, La.: 1. A number of free booklets are published giving interesting information about Wall Street and other securities, the prices of cotton and wheat, etc. If you will write to Norman W. Peters and Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 74 Broadway, New York, for their book on "Cardinal Principles" for the investor and operator you will find much of the information you desire.

Success, Jacksonville, Fla.: Tax Exempt securities are very desirable. They relieve you from the obligation to pay taxes on them and are generally safe investments. 2. American Telegraph Cable has recently had a sharp advance. It is a 5 per cent. guaranteed stock and even around 85 is not unattractive. Write to Effingham Lawrence & Co., bankers, 111 Broadway, New York, for particulars of the guaranteed securities they offer to investors, yielding from 4 per cent. to 6 1/2 per cent.

Trustee, Kalamazoo, Mich.: 1. Trust funds ought not to go into the bonds to which you refer. 2. Write to J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, as to the bonds they recommend for trust funds. The firm stands very high and does a large and conservative business. Its *Weekly Financial Review* is especially of interest, and is read by bankers all over the country. A copy will be sent without charge to any of my readers who may write to the firm for it.

Widow, Hartford, Conn.: 1. Leave all the speculative mining, oil, and similar stocks alone, and put your surplus in good bonds, for which you can find a market at any time. 2. N. W. Halsey & Co., bankers and dealers in bonds of the best quality at 49 Wall Street, New York, are highly recommending to their customers a bond yielding an income of 5 1/2 per cent. It looks like an attractive proposition. This house has for many years maintained a high reputation. Write to Halsey & Co. for their "Circular L-51," and for price list and description of other safe bonds.

Stocks, Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. Several Industrial pref. stocks pay better than 6 per cent. 2. I think well of American Chiclet pref. around par because there are no bonds ahead of it, and the common stock, which comes after it, is paying 18 per cent. 3. You could probably buy 5 shares, but they might cost you a little more than par. 4. There is a good market for the Chiclet stocks, both common and pref. though they are not listed. 5. Pincus, King & Co., 50 Broadway, New York, will buy unlisted stocks for any of my readers for cash or on a conservative margin. They invite correspondence.

Ambitious, Portland, Me.: I wish that every reader who aspires to invest his or her money safely, so that it will be secure in time of panic as well as prosperity, would send for the interesting free booklet, "A Safe Way to Save," published by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. No matter how little your savings may be, if only \$10, begin to make them earn something for you. The little booklet tells how this can be done, and when I say that the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. is as safe as any savings bank, I have said enough. Its directors include John Jacob Astor and other men of great wealth and high financial standing.

Novice, Denver, Colo.: 1. It is always better to speculate in Wall Street after stocks have been declining rather than in the midst of a boom. The chances of making money are greater. 2. You could



With the return of cool days, there is a craving for smoked meats that is best satisfied by

**Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon**

The slicing is done by machinery. There are no thick slices hard to crisp; no thin ragged pieces to throw away; none that are thick at one end and thin at the other. All are uniformly thin. Just thick enough to remove from glass easily without tearing.

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FOR SALE in partition, a grand estate of 480 acres, located in the world-famous fruit district of Southeast Missouri, on the Frisco Railroad. The Governor and the officers of the Horticultural Department of the State will testify to the great fruit value of this particular section. This property is highly improved with an orchard of 35,000 Elberta peach trees, 5 and 6 years old, and 1,500 apple trees, Yellow Transparent and Johnson varieties. The property is equipped with ample buildings and appurtenances; is capable of earning large dividends. Climate the finest in the United States. \$23,000 cash will handle it, balance may run for long term 6 per cent. Can be sold in two parcels if desired.

Have client who will join others in a syndicate to handle. Full investigation of the merits of this proposition invited. Correspondence solicited from principals only.

**VANDEVENTER TRUST CO.,**  
St. Louis, Mo.

### Yazoo Valley Paper-Shell Pecan Orchards

#### A Safe Investment

We own and offer to investors and actual settlers 5-acre tracts of marvellously fertile soil in Bolivar County, Mississippi (the heart of the Yazoo Valley) transplanted in 5 year old, root-grafted Paper Shell Pecan Trees. Small monthly payments. No taxes, no interest, no commission or extra charges of any kind. Title guaranteed perfect.

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- 1—it is an opportunity to invest in land on which all kinds of truck-garden products can be grown between the rows of pecan trees, and sold at fancy figures in the Northern markets. The income from this source, alone, will pay a good per cent on the investment.
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- 3—You have the option of moving on the land and making a home there, leasing it under the best lien law in the country, or allowing the company to operate it under conditions that are very favorable to you.
- 4—Terms of purchase are easy, title perfect, and every statement made is backed by a company of the highest standing. In the event of death, the land will be taken back and purchase money returned, plus 5%.

#### "Acres Of Diamonds" FREE

We have prepared a Book, "ACRES OF DIAMONDS," fully describing these 5-acre tracts. It is the handsomest Book ever published on a land proposition. Also "The Documents in Evidence," containing figures and facsimiles that will convince you.

**BOTH BOOKS ARE FREE TO EVERY ONE WHO IS INTERESTED. Write today**  
R. L. Biles & Co., St. Louis, Mo  
613 New Bank of Commerce Bldg.

start in with 5 or 10 shares each of some low-priced dividend-payer like Ontario and Western, Kansas City Southern, or C. C. C. and St. L. or among the industrials, Malt pref., Distillers or Corn Products pref. 3. Connor & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 31 Nassau Street, New York, pay special attention to the investment of small sums and will be pleased to send information regarding any stock to readers who may write to them and mention Jasper.

Earnest, Providence, R. I.: 1. You are right. Study the situation carefully before you plunge. It is a business, not a gamble, if you want to make it so. 2. Write to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, for their free booklet on the advantages of trading in small lots. 3. One of the cheapest of the industrial pref. stocks paying 7 per cent. dividends is U. S. Light and Heating. Bought around 8, it will yield almost 9 per cent. on the investment. This is a fair business man's speculation. The stock is sold by Walston H. Brown & Bros., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York. Write to them for their "Circular A."

Opportunity, Rochester, N. Y.: As a rule I do not recommend the offers of plantation, farm and other stocks of that character, but I am told that the offer of an investment in Pecan Orchard Lands in the fertile soil of the Yazoo Valley, Mississippi, is well worth looking into. The proposition that in the event of death the land will be taken back and the purchase money returned plus 5 per cent. looks fair. The offer of 5-acre tracts for truck-garden farming with pecan trees already planted is unusual. It is always well to inquire into any proposition of this kind. I advise you to write for the free book entitled "Acres of Diamonds," which will be sent you if you will write to R. L. Biles & Co., 613 New Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Stuck, Dallas, Tex.: 1. I have no quotation on American Telegraphphone stock, but the *Financial World* says, while issued at \$10, it cannot now be sold at \$1.50 per share. If my readers would buy listed securities they could always find a market for them. 2. I see nothing attractive in the oil stock at 60 cents. If you wish to sell it might be difficult to do so. U. S. Light and Heating common around \$2 is being traded in liberally on the curb, and offers a better speculative possibility. 3. I had rather buy stocks traded in on the New York curb than those not traded in anywhere. While curb stocks can be manipulated more than listed stocks, yet some of quality are dealt in on the curb. 4. Some Stock Exchange houses are members of the Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, and deal in all the speculative commodities for their customers. Among these is Rensselaer, Lyon & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York. They give careful attention to all orders, small or large. Write to them for their free booklet of information, and mention Jasper.

(Continued on page 444.)

### Gone, But Not Forgotten.

Lady customer (in furniture shop)—  
"What has become of those lovely sideboards you had when I was last here?"  
Salesman (smirking)—"I shaved 'em off, madam."

### Suits and Suits.

"Don't grumble over the length of your lawsuit, Alice. You're sure to win it."

"But unless it ends soon, I can't fascinate the jury with a new costume every day."

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."





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### BURROWES BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE

\$1 down puts into your home any table worth from \$6 to \$15. \$2 a month pays balance. Higher priced Tables on correspondingly easy terms. We supply all cues, balls, etc., free.

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The BURROWES HOME BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first instalment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write to-day for catalog.

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### Artistic Mission Lights

READY TO USE

These attractive Mission-style Lights will work a transformation in your dining room or library, being quite artistic in appearance. In weathered, golden or fumed oak, with hand-rubbed wax finish and art glass panels, they harmonize with every interior, whether strictly mission or not, and may be had for either

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Send for our booklet, beautifully illustrated, showing a wide variety of designs in all Fixtures, Domes and Portable Lamps. We make special designs to order—let us quote you prices.

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Dept. D9, Marion, Ind. Mission Fixtures and Portables.



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And still retain the friendship of your customers. Learn how to get them to pay up and keep on giving you their business. Our new book, "Collection Letters," tells you how to avoid the snarls and entanglements and losses that too often result from letters that look right and sound right to the writer, but which turn out to be highly offensive to their recipient and cause him to take his patronage elsewhere. You can increase your own personal pulling power as a collection letter writer 1,000 per cent. by taking advantage of this excellent book. READ THIS BOOK BEFORE YOU WRITE ANOTHER DUNNING LETTER and we assure you that YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR OWN PERSONAL PULLING POWER AS A COLLECTION LETTER WRITER BY 1,000 PER CENT. The book is standard size and well bound for desk use. A remittance of \$1.00 will bring you a copy of this book by return mail and MODERN METHODS—business magazine six years old, nearly 50,000 business men have become subscribers—MODERN METHODS, 7 R. & B. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

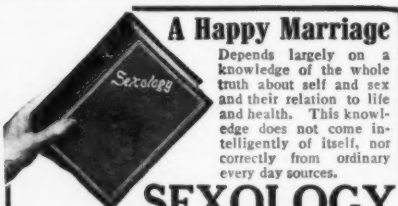


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M. C. FARBER, A 15, 228 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

### With the Players.

(Continued from page 441.)

the Broadway Theater. "Putting it over" is a theatrical term for making an unqualified success. "Judy Forgot," at the Broadway Theater.

Marie Cahill, in "Judy Forgot," at the Broadway Theater.

comedy, sung and acted by an exceptionally clever cast supporting Miss Cahill, who is one of the drollest-comediennes on the stage. If this fair-skinned, fair-haired actress of dimples and generous avoirdupois cannot make you smile, no one can. She says something foolish, apropos of nothing, and she seems to enjoy saying it so much that before you realize how foolish it is you are enjoying it also. She laughs and you laugh with her, and the manager looks on and is happy, for he knows that where theater-goers are made to laugh there are bright financial prospects ahead. Judy suffers an attack of aphasia. She has such a severe case that she forgets she is married. Her failure to recognize her husband, with whom she quarrels previous to her attack of lost memory, and her numerous escapades, resulting in bigamy, keep up a running fire of fun through the three acts. Miss Cahill's burlesque on the matinee girl in a front-row orchestra seat, dealing out misinformation about stage folk, and her representation of a box-holder at the opera, chatting while Caruso sings, are deliciously funny. Ethel Johnson, the dainty little dancer formerly seen with Montgomery and Stone, Truly Shattuck, last year one of the principals in the famous "Old Drury Lane" pantomime, London, where she is

popular, and Joseph Santley, a clever, clean-cut youth, are prominent in the "Judy Forgot" cast. While other shows come and go on Broadway, Judy is likely to stay where she is for several months. It is not every manager that can secure Marie Cahill to put the sometimes grouchy New York audiences into a good humor.

It will interest theater-goers to learn that, during her forthcoming tour of the

United States, Bernhardt To Play in Madame Bernhardt "Madame X."

hardt will add to her repertoire the Bisson play, "Madame X," which created such a sensation in New York when presented here last year by Henry W. Savage, with Dorothy Donnelly in the principal role. It is said that the play was originally written for the great French actress, but, owing to other contracts, she was unable to produce it when it was completed and the opportunity was given to Jane Hading. As a compliment to the world's great actress, Mr. Savage has presented to Madame Bernhardt the rights to the play while she is in this country.

With a masked chorus, a prima donna who wears real clocks on her stockings in the form of "The Girl in the Train," at the Globe Theater.

a plot good enough for a comedy entertainment without the music, but better with it, "The Girl in the Train" has come to enliven New York theater-goers. The curtain rises on a scene in a courtroom, with a divorce case in session. The girl in the train is the co-respondent and a group of stunning chorus girls form the public. When testimony unusually interesting is about to be given, the unfeeling judge orders that the court be cleared, and the public, protesting vigorously in a catchy melody, files out. In the original German "The Girl in the Train" borders very closely on the objectionable. It is still rather daring. Nevertheless, it is amusing, and the amount of melody which the piece contains more than compensates even the most Puritanical for the small remnants of the foreign brand of humor which remain. One may go to hear "The Girl in the Train" with a certainty of carrying away at least three of the fascinating waltz rhythms and several other bits of song. One selection, which the audience at the Globe insisted on hearing again and again, expatiated on the joys of married life as given by two rural witnesses called to give testimony at the trial. Their married bliss, as related by them, set the judge, lawyers, witnesses, policemen and even the public to weeping copiously.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 443.)

M., Bartow, Fla.: I know of no such company that can be relied on.

H., St. Paul, Minn.: I certainly would not advise you to put your limited resources in any mining scheme. Better buy investment securities.

C., Moravia, N. Y.: I would not advise you to put all your eggs in one basket. Competition is keen and the business unstable.

M., Florence, Mass.: I have no information in reference to the firm. I advise you to deal with none but well-established houses.

H., Woodbury, N. J.: If, as unofficially stated, American Ice is earning five per cent. it is in better shape than a good many industrialists selling at a higher figure, though I am told competition is constantly increasing.

Fruit Growing, Albany, N. Y.: Much money has been made in fruit culture, especially in late years, since scientific methods have been applied. The Vandeventer Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., offers an opportunity to engage in fruit culture in the famous fruit district of Southeast Missouri and invites correspondence from those who desire particulars.

D., Washington, N. C.: 1. The only relation of Wall Street to either the railroad or industrial corporations is that which bears to every other financial interest, the banks included. Perhaps I do not understand your question. 2. Railroad and industrial stocks are affected by the same factors, and whatever affects business generally affects the stock markets and cotton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1910.

J. J. SPER.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF, former congressman from Iowa, at McGregor, Ia., October 4th.

John Wardie, oldest Forester in the United States, at Newark, N. J., October 4th, aged 92.

Rafael Yzabal, ex-governor of Sonora, Mexico, diplomat and economist, at sea, October 4th, aged 61.

Lambert Tree, former United States minister to Belgium and to Russia, judge of Circuit Court, a founder of the Chicago Club, at New York, October 9th, aged 78.

William Macabee, oldest veteran of the Civil War, at Philadelphia, October 5th, aged 107.

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E. E. YROONAS, Patent Lawyer, 862 F St., Washington, D. C.

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SALES MANAGER wanted for every county in U. S. Must be capable of organizing sales force. Excellent opportunity for live men. For full particulars address Dept. H, National Sportsman, 75 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

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### DR. GIVENS' SANITARIUM

For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients. Address: DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

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Cutting corns only makes them grow faster. ORO removes them without cutting, root and all, quickly, painlessly. Send 10 cts. (coin) for ORO. ORO CO., B. 1470, Springfield, Mass.

Dear May: I received an ANTICOR this morning, and in two minutes my corns were all gone. No pain. No trouble. Send for a free booklet. MARY. Write to W. E. KOEHLER & CO., Dept. B, 77 E. 104 St., New York.

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For 50 yrs. standard relief for Asthma. All druggists; or by mail, 35c. STOWELL & CO., Mfrs., Charlestown, Mass.

### MAGIC

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Send us YOUR SONG POEMS for examination and offer. H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Dept. 218, Washington, D. C.

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Culture is the "Only Way" to make Big Money on Little Capital. One acre is worth \$25,000, and yields more Revenue than a 100-acre farm with much less work and worry. Let me show you how to increase your annual income \$500 to \$5,000 and live in Ease and Comfort. Write now. T. H. SUTTON, 830 Sherwood Avenue, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FLORIDA: Great sacrifice, beautiful country home, lake front, orange grove, \$6000. Nice home with fruit, \$1000. 14000 acres wild land, high, suitable for colony. C. H. STOKES, Rome, N. Y.

WINDOW SHADES made to your order at less than half regular price. Finest quality tint shades, hemmed on sides with double thread, mounted on ball bearing or Harthorn rollers, all ready to hang. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples sent on request and special prices quoted on odd sizes and large orders. Agents wanted. A. W. SWIFT, Shade Specialist, 35 W. Elm St., Brockton, Mass.





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Is two-fold throughout, affording protection against the vicissitudes of our variable climate to Invalids Athletes Professional Men Merchants Accountants And all occupations in life, indoor or out.

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Extra Fine

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**FREE** two sample bottles, gilded glass and cork-screw with every order.

Over 100,000 customers appreciate our whiskey and acknowledge that it is far the best ever distilled. For smoothness and mellowness of flavor it cannot be equalled. Money refunded if whiskey is not perfectly satisfactory. Order today.

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1670 Genesee Street,  
Kansas City, Mo.

### With and Without.

Living without an income appears to be a much easier problem to a lot of society men than living within one."

### His Last Words.

Carpenter—"Didn't I tell you to notice when the glue boiled over?"  
Assistant—"I did. It was a quarter past ten."

## Truth about Oklahoma.

(Continued from page 436.)

each season on the part of the wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers of the metropolis, are required to keep pace with the demands of the trade territory.

The recognized rule that the metropolis of a State is entitled to one-tenth of the population of that State would allow Oklahoma City a population of over 175,000 at this time, without being overdone. The growth in all lines of business for ten years past has been of that solid character that insures the building of a great city. During the panic of 1907, although the real-estate men had plotted extensive suburban districts, not a failure was reported. Large equities are held in properties by nearly all dealers. It is known that one concern in Oklahoma City owns a million dollars' worth of inside and outside property, widely distributed, but without a dollar's mortgaged interest on any tract. For a period of six years, postal receipts, building permits, bank clearings, real-estate transfers have shown monthly and yearly increases ranging from twenty-five to five hundred per cent., with never a decrease, and a grand average increase around forty per cent. The statement before me shows an increase in bank clearings for eight months of 1910 over 1909 of 47.8 per cent.

It will be of more interest to your readers to close with a short story illustrating the splendid team work exhibited by Oklahoma men in matters of public interest, rather than to quote statistics, which can be furnished by our secretary to those desiring them. As the result of the follow-up-correspondence campaign of the Chamber of Commerce in 1908 and 1909, placing before the great packers information of the production, source of origin and destination of live-stock shipments from Oklahoma, and the advantages of Oklahoma City as a suitable place for the establishment of a packing plant, negotiations were opened with Morris & Co., of Chicago. Their representatives looked over the field, quietly secured options on a large tract close to the city and then called on the writer with a view to closing a deal with our Chamber of Commerce. In company with one trusted associate, a tentative agreement was made, guaranteeing on the part of the packers the establishment of a great live-stock market. The citizens of Oklahoma City, on the other hand, were to pay to the packers a cash bonus of \$300,000 and grant other reasonable and necessary specified conditions in relation to sewer connections, water and gas extensions and exemption from taxation for a five-year term.

How to get the cash bonus was the question. The writer and his associate, George B. Stone, hit upon this plan: The packers were induced to accept half the bonus when the plant should be ready for operation and the balance a year from that date. Their representatives consented to no publicity till we gave the word. Options on 575 acres of land were secured, the best land adjoining and overlooking the packing district from the south, and all within the three-mile limit of the center of Oklahoma City, the cost of the land being \$184,000. Three tedious days saw the options safe in our hands; then the directors of the chamber were called in, and, needless to say, quickly ratified the tentative agreement. The Oklahoma Industrial Company was planned, with a capitalization of \$400,000, to finance the proposition and guarantee the bonus. At a mass meeting, on the nineteenth of May, at ten o'clock, the assembly hall could not contain the multitude. The announcement of the securing of the Morris proposition was made and the plans were laid before the assemblage for financing it, and the statement was made, "It is up to you to make good and secure this great enterprise." Did they respond? Four hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars were subscribed in an hour and thirty minutes, amid great cheering and enthusiastic addresses, all of one tone—that of approval and hearty co-operation.

The packers began to build and the land company to plot and to sell. In a year's time nearly seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of lots had been sold and two thousand out of the original forty-four hundred lots were still on hand.

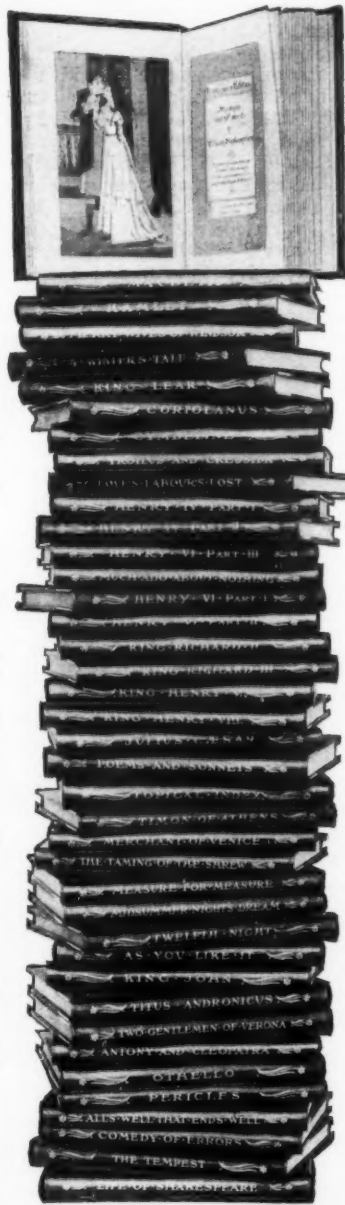
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### The Girl and the Coach.

(Continued from page 435.)

would do his duty. In the week that followed the guard played a steady game.

Then Bingham suddenly seemed to go stale. His playing was robbed of its snap; he lost ground when he tackled. The day before the opening game with Orion, the coach, his heart in his throat, took the guard from the 'Varsity line.

"Do I play to-morrow?" demanded Bingham.

"No," answered the coach. "And, unless you take a mighty brace, you'll play in none of the games that follow. Do you understand that?"

The guard stepped closer and spoke so that only Jenkins heard.

"You are invited to the house to-night?"

"Yes."

"Keep away. I don't want you there. After to-morrow's game I don't think that my sister will want you there. Do you understand?"

"I think I do," said the coach quietly.

What Jenkins had feared most had happened. He had dreamed a dream.

Four days after the Orion game he found Bingham playing to form again and shifted him back to the 'Varsity. The guard seemed surprised. Twice the coach met Miss Bingham on the street. She stopped and chatted a moment when they met, but did not mention football nor did she invite him to the house. He found no fault with the stand she had taken. He believed that her brother had brought her biased stories—unconsciously biased, perhaps, but biased.

Shortly before the big Rockton game Bingham slowed up for the third time. The coach was in despair. In his heart he labeled the guard as an "in and outer," and he well knew the uncertainty

of this kind of athlete. Secretly the coach had nursed a hope that if Bingham played in the Rockton game his sister would forget all else. An hour before the game the coach made up his mind. The guard, for the moment, appeared to be fit. Jenkins, in desperation, decided to give him a chance. If he proved loggy—Well, with Miss Bingham in the stands and with thousands looking on, the guard would have to be taken from the game. After the kick off, he watched the Rockton backs rumble into the St. Mary's line. The third play went right at Bingham, and the ball went past him for ten yards. Rockton had found a weak spot—it sent the next play directly at the right guard. Again the ball went ten yards farther toward the St. Mary's goal line. A third time Rockton tried Bingham, and then the coach rose wearily from his crouch.

"I must do it," he muttered.

Lined up again, Rockton sent its first play at Trimble, to see what manner of man had been sent out to strengthen the eleven. The guard, working with savage vim, broke through and downed the runner for a loss of a yard.

"Trimble, Trimble!" shrieked the stands.

"It had to be," said the coach.

After that Trimble seemed to be in every play. He bored openings for the

St. Mary's backs; he broke up many of Rockton's formations before they got started. In the second half, as St. Mary's bore the ball steadily down the field on straight line plunges, a figure came close to the coach.

"I'm—I'm sorry, Jenkins. I've learned a lot of football to-day."

The coach knew the voice. He answered without taking his eyes from the playing field.

"It's all right, Bingham. Think you'll play a good game for me next year?"

"You bet I will, sir."

It was the first time the guard had ever said "sir."

While the St. Mary's cheer of victory was still booming out on the field, the coach dressed in the gymnasium. He would talk to his boys at the banquet that night. Just now he wanted to be alone. On the street, outside the gym door, he came face to face with Miss Bingham. He reasoned it was best, for his peace of mind, to pass her with a hurried greeting.

"Waiting for Tom?" he asked, because he could think of nothing else to say.

"Yes. Wasn't it a glorious victory? May I congratulate you?"

There was something so friendly in her voice that he stopped. They both fell into an awkward silence.

"Could you follow the plays?" he asked at last.

She nodded, keeping her eyes on the ground.

"Then my teaching was not in vain?"

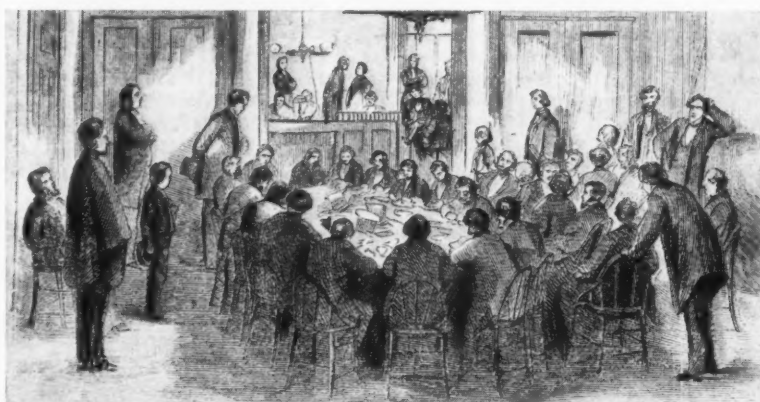
"No. I wondered—why you kept Tom in—so long."

Her eyes met his now, and he searched their depths. They were frank, open, honest.

"I thought—" he began, and stopped. His throat was dry. He wanted to know—"Would you care to learn more about the game?" he asked, and held his breath.

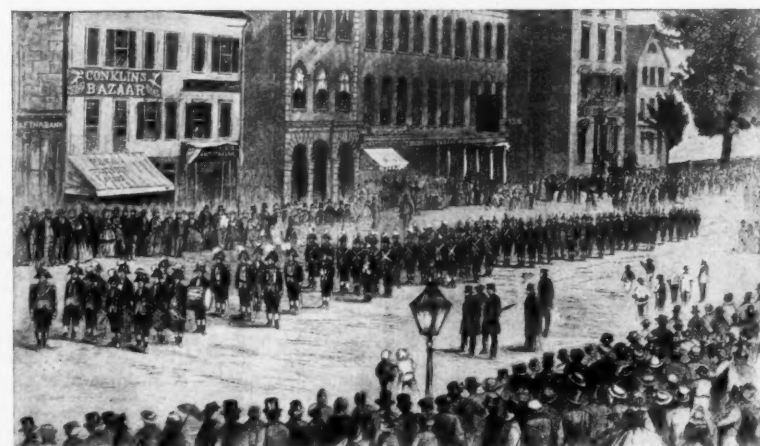
Her eyes were on the ground again. The last St. Mary's cheers were sounding in on the field.

"Not—not unless I had the same teacher," she said softly.



### Reporting Lincoln's Election, Fifty Years Ago.

In 1860, when Lincoln was elected for his first term, the political campaign in New York City was a bitter one. The opponents of the "Rail Splitter" were many, and they resorted to every subterfuge known to politics to secure his defeat. The ballots were counted under the personal direction of the Superintendent of Police, at headquarters. In the same building, the reporters of the daily press were gathered in a room and apprised of the results as the returns were made.



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On December 22, 1863, the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., made its first public appearance. The Phalanx was organized as a corps of citizen soldiery, such as the Old Guard in New York, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Philadelphia. Their uniforms were patterned after those worn by American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. They took part in the celebration of all historic anniversaries and were an imposing ornament to civic life.

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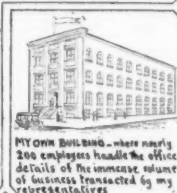
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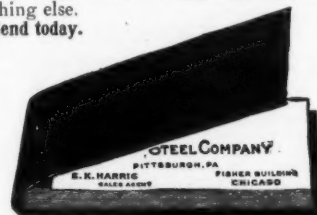
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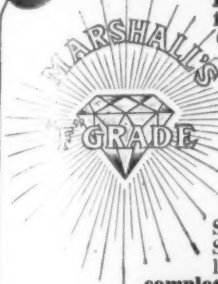
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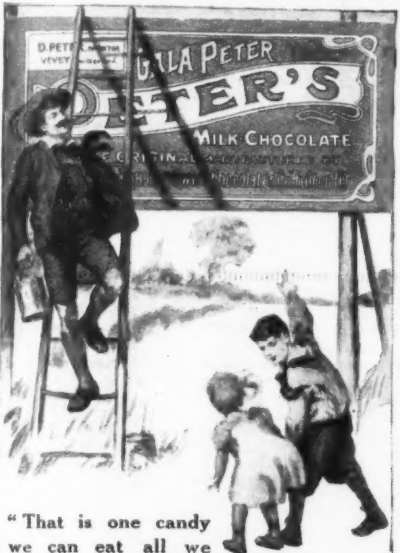
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## Life-insurance Suggestions.

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DELAYS are dangerous, but nowhere are they more so than in the insurance world. Time and time again the man who was insurable has found out a little later that he is not insurable. The young man of twenty-five can take out an endowment policy to-day for about the same price that a straight life policy will cost him twenty years from now—the time when the endowment policy will have matured. If a man is young and in good health, he should get all the financial advantages that youth and strength offer simply as a matter of good business. Many a man would not have had such a hard time in getting along if his father had had a life-insurance policy. Give the son a fair chance by letting life insurance continue the Saturday pay-day in case the father is taken away. "Never put off till the morrow the life-insurance policy that you can take out to-day."

P., Roseville, O.: Would much prefer an older and stronger company. You should get the best when you seek life insurance.

R., Brownwood, Tex.: Address Hon. John F. Dryden, President Prudential Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., for the information you desire.

H., Alexandria, La.: The company was organized only four or five years and has yet to demonstrate its ability to meet strong competition. Prefer an older concern.

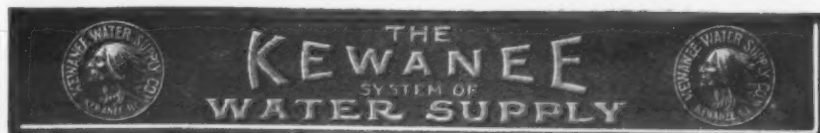
M., Fargo, N. D.: The receivers of the Mutual Reserve report receipts of nearly \$800,000 and disbursements of \$327,000. The assets are valued at \$640,000. What disposition will be made of them I do not know.

K., Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. The Equitable Accident of Boston reports increasing business, but expenses of management seem considerable. 2. The Massachusetts Mutual is an old and well established company with an excellent reputation.

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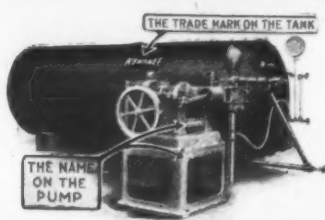
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# Sporting Gossip

By Ed. A. Goewey



Dean, West Point's great punter, who was largely responsible for Yale's defeat by a score of 9 to 3.



Line-up of the Army football heroes: Brown, right half; Surles, full; Dean, left half; Hyatt, quarter; Hicks, right end; Devore, right tackle; Walmsley, right guard; Arnold, center; Wier, left guard; Littlejohn, left tackle; Wood, left end.



Captain Wier of the West Point's wonderful 1910 eleven that humbled the wearers of the blue.



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the relative strength of the teams taking part and the superiority of one league over the other shown by the contests.

The following figures, showing the

AT THIS writing the series of games for the world's championship and the championship of New York City are just beginning to be interesting. By this time next week they will have been concluded, and then I shall discuss them at length and what they have demonstrated as to

money expended by the two major league clubs for drafted players during the season of 1910, will doubtless prove interesting to the fans: National League—Brooklyn, \$12,450; Philadelphia, \$5,750; Pittsburgh, \$5,900; Boston, \$3,750; St. Louis, \$1,250; Cincinnati, \$6,550; New York, \$6,600; Chicago, \$4,450. Total, \$46,700. American League—Philadelphia, \$4,850; New York, \$2,850; Boston, \$7,500; Detroit, \$1,300; Cleveland, \$6,800; Chicago, \$6,300; St. Louis, \$6,900; Washington, \$1,300. Total, \$37,800.

These are astoundingly large sums of money and but few of the fans to-day realize just how much is spent in an endeavor to strengthen the various clubs. However, here are some more figures, showing what the major league clubs paid for the outright purchase of players during the year 1910, and they will be even more startling: American League

—St. Louis, \$12,750; Philadelphia, \$15,750; Chicago, \$8,700; New York, \$21,950; Boston, \$9,500; Detroit, \$10,350; Cleveland, \$27,300; Washington, \$11,200. Total, \$117,500. National League—Brooklyn, \$12,400; Cincinnati, \$23,200; St. Louis, \$12,500; Chicago, \$13,600; Philadelphia, \$4,000; Pittsburgh, \$16,750; New York, \$5,150; Boston, \$1,750. Total, \$89,350.

Sensational reports were sent out recently from Pittsburgh, to the effect that President Dreyfuss had refused to pay Pitcher Howard Camnitz a promised bonus of \$1,200, owing to his failure to keep in condition and refrain from drinking; also that Camnitz's father had resented the charge of intoxication against his son and had threatened to assault President Dreyfuss. After a consultation with Manager Clarke, President Dreyfuss issued the following statement:

"I regret to say that from the evi-

dence at hand Camnitz is not entitled to a bonus of \$1,200, which was promised him provided he abstained from drinking intoxicants during the season of 1910. The Pittsburgh Club entered into the contract with Camnitz in good faith and every official sincerely hoped that the young man would earn the bonus. Camnitz seems to have violated his contract this year not once, but several times, and to pay him a bonus that he did not earn would put a premium upon dissipation."

These "good behavior" contracts are being made every year between managers and certain players, in an endeavor to have their men keep in good physical condition. If Camnitz indulged in intoxicants in violation of his contract, he should surely lose the bonus offered him, or else such obligations will be no better than so much waste paper. The baseball season is short enough for any player to behave throughout it.



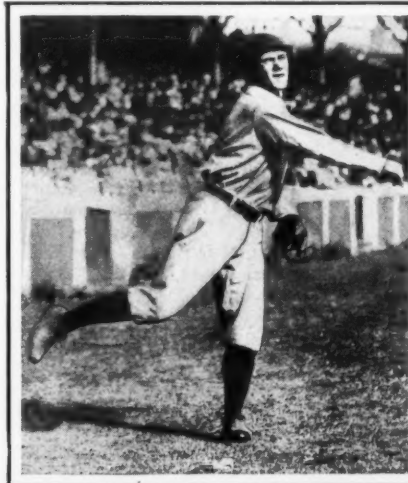
Ford, the Yankee's pride, who fell before the Giants.



Mathewson, who was the principal cause of the Yanks' defeat.



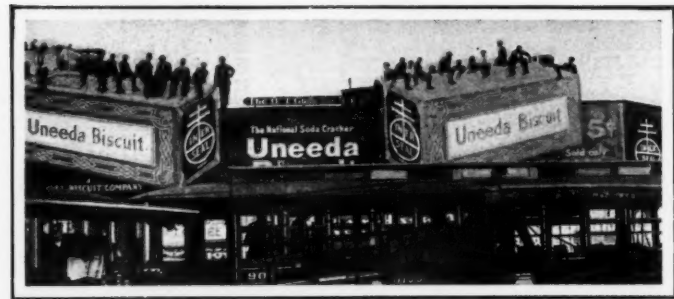
Manager Chase of the Yankees and Manager McGraw of the Giants consulting with Umpires Evans and Klem.



Quinn, the Yankee pitcher, who tried to save the third game after Vaughn failed to hold the Giants safe.



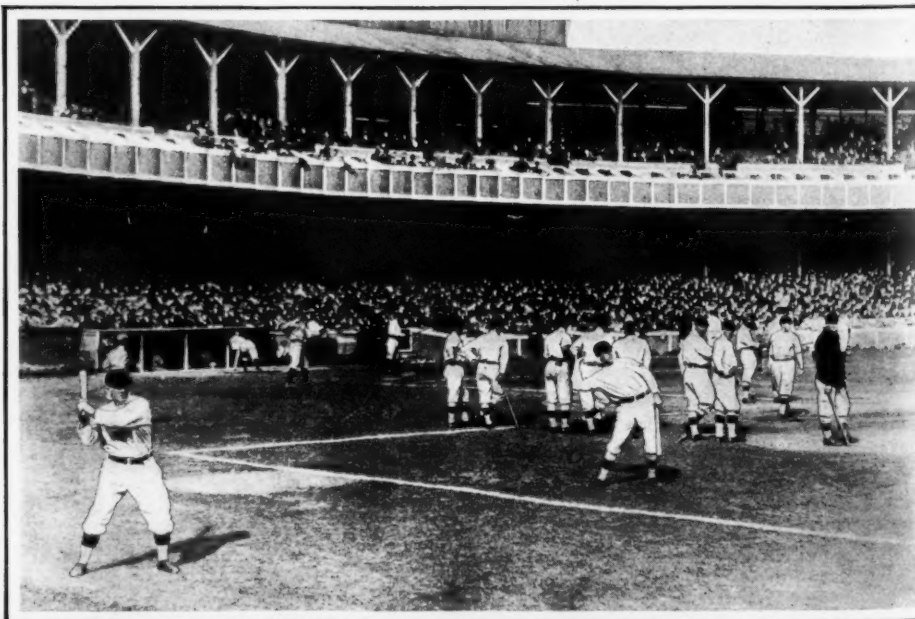
Wiltse, who went to pieces and lost the second game for the Giants.



The youthful fans took long chances in an endeavor to see the struggle.



Before the gates were opened at noon, three hours before play, the advance line of fans at the grounds extended several blocks.



The members of the teams representing the National and American leagues in the metropolis, practicing before the advance guard of fans at the Polo Grounds. The game resulted in a rather easy victory for the Giants by a score of 5 to 1.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE FIRST GAME FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF NEW YORK CITY, BETWEEN THE GIANTS AND YANKS.



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THE PRESS CO. Meriden, Connecticut.

### Tariff Facts from Congressman Payne.

**I**N ACCEPTING for the fourteenth time his nomination to Congress, the Hon. Sereno Payne, of Auburn, N. Y., whose name is linked with the new tariff law, made a speech that fairly teems with facts and information in regard to tariff making and the effect of the existing law upon trade, revenue and prices. Mr. Payne speaks, of course, from the standpoint of one who believes the law is a substantial revision down-

ward, and while not embracing all the features he had striven for, yet holding it to be the best tariff measure we have ever had. Through increased duties on wines, liquors and similar luxuries, it has turned a deficit of \$58,000,000 into a surplus of more than \$22,000,000 in its first year's operation. "For this we have no apologies to make," says Mr. Payne.

In the campaign Democratic spellbinders are charging the tariff with being responsible for the high cost of living. This is easy to say, but impossible to prove. "The increase in prices is world-wide," says Mr. Payne. "No other country during the last three or four years has gone through a general tariff revision, and yet every country shows the same increase on the necessities of life." Local conditions have their bearing, but local explanations cannot account for a situation that is world-wide. Quoting again, "It is almost impossible to find a single item on which the tariff was increased on which the price has shown a similar increase. On the other hand, on nearly every item where we reduced the tariff or where we left it the same as under the old law, they have maintained the old price and sometimes increased it."

The Chicago platform of 1908 expressed the true principle of tariff legislation, but one not easy of application in every instance. Congressman Payne cites the woolen schedule as one concerning which the committee could not reach any satisfactory agreement for a revision. "The reason was not that the committee was unduly influenced by those interested," said Mr. Payne, "but that they could not agree upon the labor cost of producing wool and woolen goods in this country and abroad with a reasonable profit to the producer." Even President Taft's board of experts, has not found it clear sailing in trying to ascertain the actual cost of production here and abroad. Considering all the difficulties Congress did admirably.



The Political Situation in New York at a Single Glance.

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"So you are going to take him for better or worse?"

"No; I'm going to take him for more or less."

### The Easier Way.

"When you lie awake at night, do you count sheep going over a fence?"

"No; I count automobiles that pass at full speed."



# Pictorial News Record



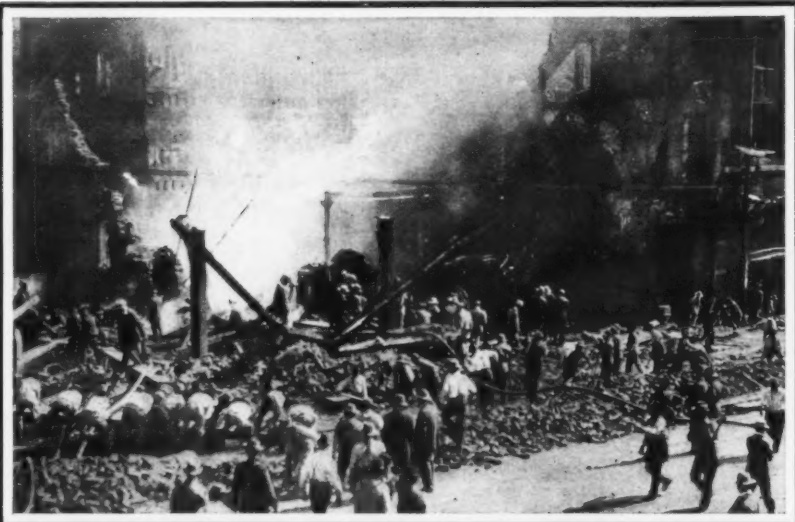
**When King Manuel and His Successor Were Friends.**

The deposed boy monarch and Theophile Braga (X), Provisional President of Portugal, standing before the palace a few weeks before the revolutionary outbreak.  
*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



**Governor Hughes Leaving Albany for Washington.**

On October 6, simple ceremonies marked the retirement of Charles E. Hughes and the inauguration of Lieutenant-Governor Horace White. Mr. Hughes assumed his new duties as a member of the United States Supreme Court on October 11.—*H. K. Sweeney.*

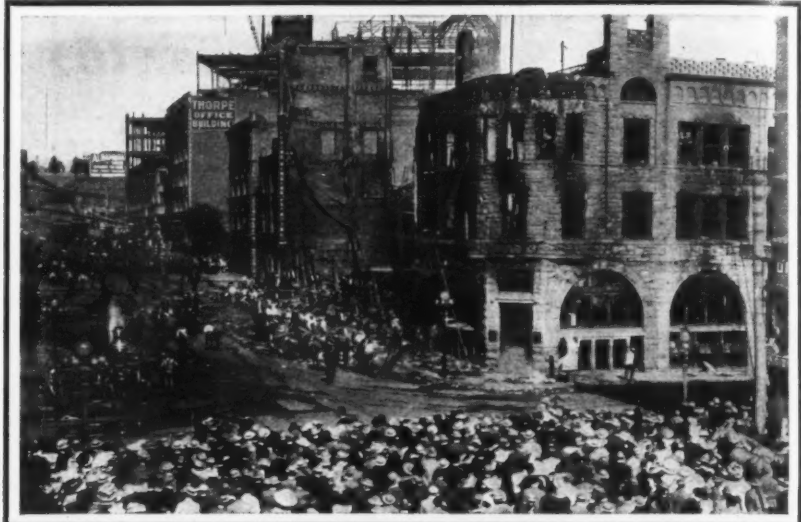


**The Wrecked Los Angeles "Times" Building.**

The rescuers are shown clearing away the debris.

## Two Unusual Photographs of the Los Angeles Bomb Outrage.

The plant of the Los Angeles Times was blown up by dynamite at 1 A. M. on October 1. Twenty-one employees of the newspaper lost their lives and a score were seriously injured. The responsibility for the explosion is put at the door of labor union men. The labor unions, however, deny that the union or any unions men had anything to do with the catastrophe. A reward of \$100,000 is offered for the capture of the dynamiters.



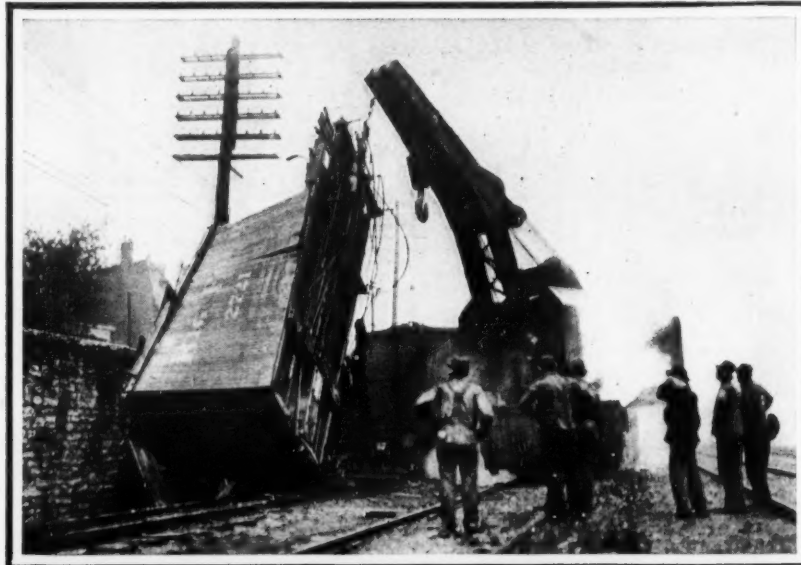
**Recovering the Bodies.**

After digging for thirty-five hours, five of the twenty-one bodies were unearthed.



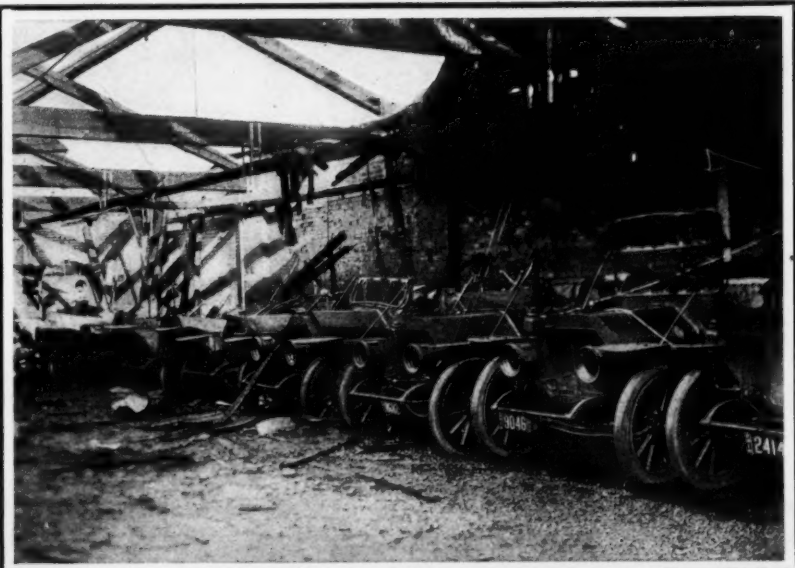
**A Spectacular Centennial Celebration.**

Washington, Pa., marking its hundredth birthday. A full week was given over to the festivities and thousands of visitors enjoyed the pageantry.—*W. B. Griffith.*



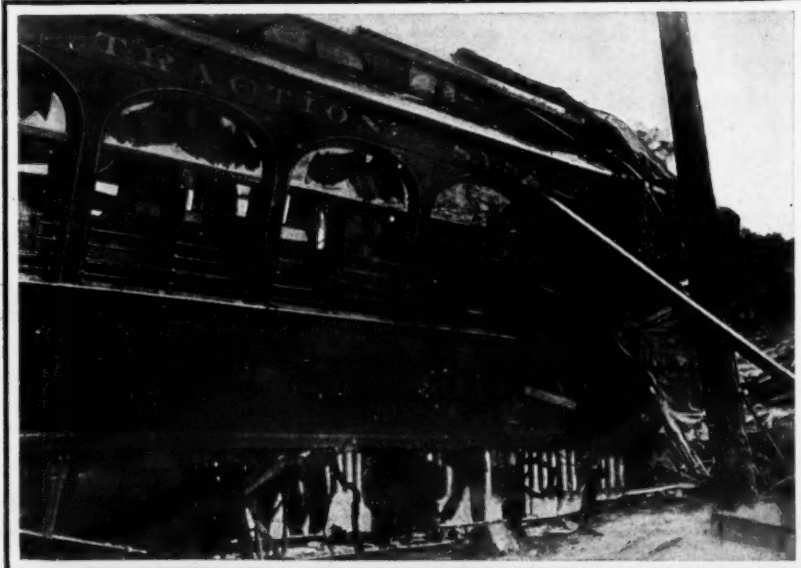
**Clearing the Right of Way.**

These great railroad derricks, which are now being used by railroads throughout the world, lift with ease a large locomotive or Pullman sleeper.



**A \$50,000 Automobile Fire in Cincinnati.**

More than twenty-five costly motor cars were destroyed in a garage by a fire of mysterious origin on October 1. The exploding gasoline imperiled the lives of the fire fighters.



**An Appalling Electric Railroad Wreck.**

Thirty-two persons were killed and twenty-six other passengers seriously injured on October 4, in a collision which occurred two miles north of Staunton, Ill. Disregard of the train dispatcher's orders and a sharp curve in the track were responsible for the wreck.





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**L**ESLIE'S WEEKLY qualifies both on its **Quantity** and on its **Quality** of circulation.

It circulates almost wholly in the homes of thrifty, intelligent American people, with good, steady incomes---the kind of people who respond to the advertising of meritorious goods. **That's Quality.**

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